

FAVORED-NATION
CLAUSE BLOCKS
UNITED EUROPEChallenge Offered to Ameri-
can Industry's Sporting
AttitudeEUROPE STRIVING
FOR CONCERTED ACTIONSummary Indicates Some Sort
of Federation Moving For-
ward Slowly but Surely

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, *The Christian Science Monitor* arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the ground-work for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The last article of the series appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—What is the outlook for a United States of Europe? Is all the talk concerning it nothing more than talk, doomed to futility by the operation of circumstances over which politicians and industrialists have no control? Or will some sort of federation of Europe's divided states come to pass? It is impossible to close a series of articles, such as these, without attempting to assess the possibilities for the future.

M. Briand's appeal at the recent session of the Assembly of the League of Nations shows that an effort will certainly be made to surmount these difficulties and to form some sort of European federation. Leaders such as Aristide Briand, Paul Hymans, Dr. Benes and others in charge of the foreign policy of European states are too deeply committed now to permit any hesitation because of the obstructions in the way. They must go forward. The question is as to which one of several roads they will take in order to reach their goal.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

American Schools
to Compete for
Forestry Medals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To encourage children throughout the Nation to become interested in forests and to understand more fully what growing forests mean from the standpoint of public welfare and good citizenship, the American Forestry Association announces that it will award annually medals to winners of forestry contests in every state in the Union and Alaska.

These contests will be sponsored by various state organizations under the direction of the association. They will comprise essays, debates, care and planting of trees, and forestry education in Alaska. Governor Parks is conducting the contests from his office, and the first awards will be made this winter.

The awards will be made yearly, one to the school or club whose pupil or member wins the contest, and one to the winning pupil or member. The school and club medal will pass from institution to institution, during consecutive years until the contest is won by the same school or club three times, when it may be retained permanently. The medal awarded the winning child becomes the permanent property of the winning child.

Each contest may be promoted by state forest services, state forestry associations, state colleges or schools, or any other organization approved by the American Forestry Association.

BELGIUM APOLOGIZES
FOR ANTI-FASCIST RIOT

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans, apologized to the Italian Ambassador, Marquess Carlo Durazzo, in behalf of the Belgian Government for an anti-Fascist riot in front of the Italian embassy last night.

No arrests have yet been made, but the police expected to round up suspected anti-Fascists. Many of the manifestants were youths said to be Italian nationals.

MINING MEDAL AWARDED

NEW YORK (AP)—The gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America has been awarded to Cornelius F. Kelly, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for "distinguished services in expanding and stabilizing the industry."

Newest Profession Is Recognized
by Harvard City Planning SchoolProf. Henry V. Hubbard to Carry on Work Begun in
1909 by Prof. James S. Pray—Master's Degree
to Be Awarded for Course of Three Years

Official establishment of the new Harvard School of City Planning, appointment of a director, and announcement of the degree and curriculum by the university authorities marks the culmination of pioneer instruction in city planning, given for the first time in the United States at Harvard in 1909, by the late Prof. James S. Pray.

As first incumbent of the Norton Chair of Regional Planning, Prof. Henry Vincent Hubbard, a member of the faculty of landscape architecture at Harvard, is to direct the new school. Professor Hubbard is chief editor of "City Planning," the official magazine of the profession, and author of "Our Cities Today and Tomorrow," a field study of city planning and zoning progress in the United States.

The degree, Master of City Planning, is to be given for three years of graduate study, and is the first complete academic recognition at Harvard of city planning as a pro-

fession. The new school is to be coordinated with the Harvard schools of architecture and landscape architecture.

Advanced Course Open

More than 20 subjects, arranged to give a comprehensive view of all the elements entering into city planning, are on the curriculum. Municipal government and administration, and the social aspects of town planning, are to be given in addition to the more technical courses. A fourth year of study, not required for the degree, is also open to students.

Commenting editorially on establishment of the new school, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin said, "That Harvard should have been selected as the location for the new School of City Planning, promoted and aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, is a recognition of the initiative already taken by Harvard teachers and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

BOARD TO STUDY
NEW YORK NOISE
GETS UNDERWAYSeeks Means of Eliminating
Unreasonable, Unneces-
sary Disturbances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A small group of persons eminent in fields associated with problems of noise has been named by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, to constitute the Noise Commission of New York, said to be the first of the body to be named in the United States for such a study. The commission will have "some of the best laboratory facilities in the country, if not in the world," to facilitate its analysis of "the border line between reasonable or inevitable noises and unreasonable noises," Commissioner Wynne said.

The members of the commission are Louis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation; Charles C. Burlington, lawyer and one time president of the New York Board of Education; Dr. Harvey Fletcher, research engineer of the Western Electric Company and author of many books on sound; Dr. Arthur B. Duell, Dr. Foster Kennedy, Dr. Samuel Joseph Kopetzky and Dr. Frederick Tilny.

These may add to their number as the requirements of their practical and important task of alleviating noise in New York necessities. This noise is universally accredited with unparalleled volume and variety.

Seven approaches to the problem were suggested to the experts by Commissioner Wynne in a letter addressed to them. The first of these was to do with the formulation of "reasonable rules for the government of the noise nuisance and its alleviation."

"It seems to me," he said, "that there are numerous abuses of the character of good nature and patience of the New Yorker which might be stopped without further ado. I have in mind such noises as the issue of loudspeakers outside shops and in the home, the screaming of brakes, the unreasonable playing of musical instruments in homes at unreasonable hours, the abuse of automobile klaxons, the use of muffler cutouts on automobiles and motorboats, noise from milk cans, ash cans, etc.; riveting work after hours, the hour at night, turnstiles in subways, etc."

The second approach, he continued, might be through a "complete classification of noises, the tabulation of intensity, geographically arranged; some scientific measurements of principal city noises, together with specific recommendations, as to their control or elimination."

"We need," Dr. Wynne said, "a scientific statement of the effect of noise on the human being. We should have some scientific measurements of certain types of noises and recommendations as to what constitutes the border line of reasonable, inevitable noise and unreasonable noise. What can be done with respect to sound absorbing construction in buildings. What experience is there in any part of the world which may be used as a basis for the elimination of unnecessary noise and what additional laws, if any, are needed to govern the noise situation in New York?"

LACEY LEADS FLIGHT
ON LAST LAP OF TOUR

CHICAGO (AP)—Steve Lacey, pilot of a Cessna monoplane No. 35, was the first to take off at Curtiss Airport Oct. 21 on the last lap of the national air tour, which will end at Detroit after a 5000-mile trip around the country. From here the fliers go to Kalamazoo, Mich., for a brief stop, and then on to Detroit.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15
Sporting News—Pages 8 and 9
Financial News—Pages 12, 13 and 15
FEATURES
The Home Forum..... 11
The Sons and Daughters of God..... 12
The Children's Page..... 13
Daily Features..... 14
Editorials..... 15

THE PRINCIPIA
RAISES \$2,166,000
TOWARD COLLEGE670 Enrolled in School Open
to Children of Chris-
tian Scientists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Gifts totaling \$2,166,000 to the new college of liberal arts were announced by the trustees of The Principia at the close of their annual meeting. Every effort will be made to open the doors of the new college in September, 1932.

Announcement was made to the assembled students of The Principia junior college and upper school following a full meeting of the board of trustees attended by members of that body from Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, Chicago and St. Louis. Of the total amount contributed two anonymous gifts, one of \$365,000, the other of \$1,000,000, have come within the last few weeks.

The trustees stated that the actual work of construction will begin as soon as approximately \$3,000,000 additional is obtained, completing the amount of \$5,000,000 deemed necessary to build and endow this college. The work of raising this additional amount will be undertaken immediately.

Plans for the new college of liberal arts were first made public in June, 1922, when the trustees of The Principia published a resolution setting forth their intention to add such a college to the present institution as soon as the necessary preparations could be completed. Work has gone steadily forward since that time.

A campus of 300 acres located in a country 2½ miles west of the present institution has been purchased, representing an investment of almost \$500,000. The general architectural plan and drawings for the first group of buildings have been in course of preparation for six years.

The present institution occupies 26 buildings located on a campus of some 14 acres in the northwestern part of St. Louis. The campus, buildings and equipment of the existing institution are valued at \$1,250,000. This is exclusive of land, securities and moneys held for the new college.

The junior college has been in operation since 1910, is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and has been recognized for many years by all the universities which extend recognition to junior college work. It forms, in the opinion of the trustees, a well established basis from which to work out the expansion into a four-year institution.

Chicago Ponders
'To Park or Not
to Park' in 'Loop'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To park or not to park is a lively question in the central business district here. For two years parking has been forbidden in the Loop, an area more than a mile square, declared by traffic specialists to be the largest section so affected in any city. The Illinois Supreme Court now rules the ordinance under which this regulation has been enforced is invalid, declaring the City Council had exercised more than reasonable power in ordering the parking restriction.

City officials, including W. F. Russell, chief of police, declare the parking rules in the Loop will continue in force for the time being, anyhow. They have not received official notice of the court's decision. Even when this is received, according to James Breen, assistant corporation counsel, the parking ban may be continued by police order by a new ordinance which removes the court's objections, or further appeal in the present law suit.

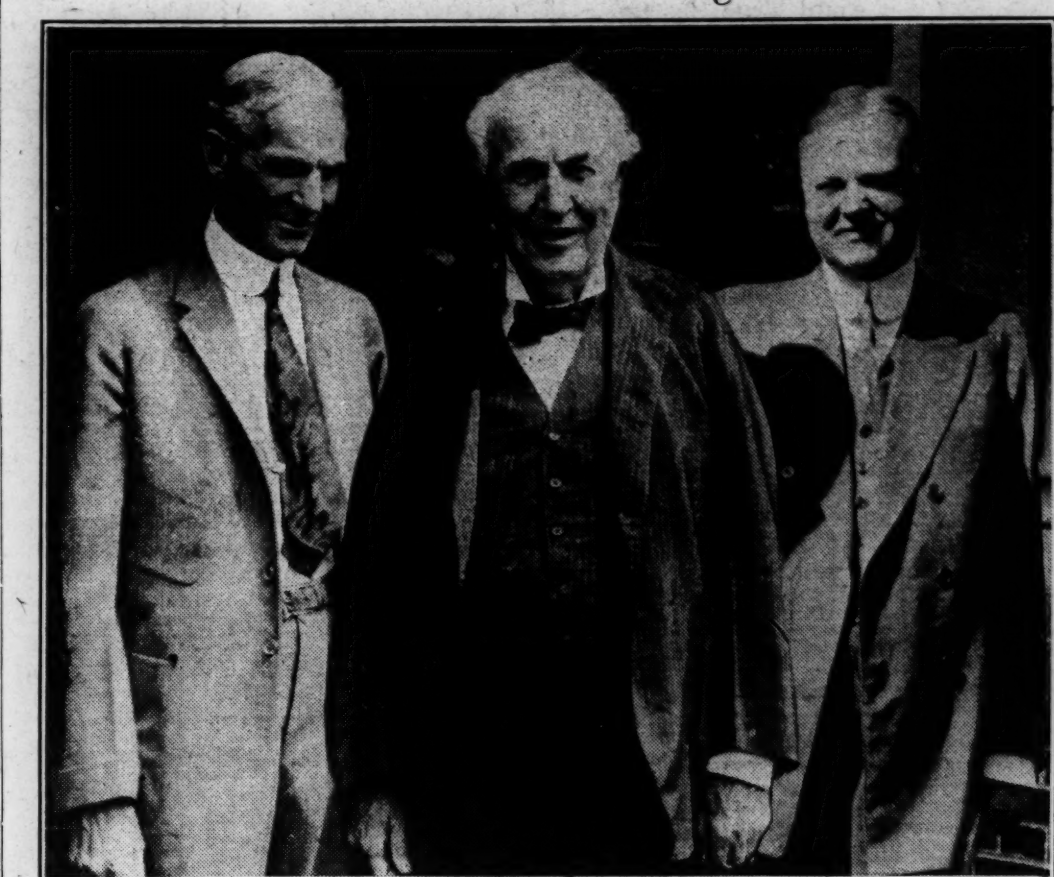
While the no-parking regulation has been backed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, which spent \$50,000 in traffic surveys and work for the ordinance, and whose officials declare the results have been beneficial, many downtown merchants admit that business has been hurt. Some claim to have lost 25 per cent in volume, as a result of keeping shoppers' automobiles out of the Loop, and this opposition led Arthur Haggens, secretary to Alderman John Coughlin, to have himself arrested for violating the ordinance, and fined \$5, so he could appeal to the Supreme Court. Spokesmen for 250 business houses aided him.

BOY VIOLINIST MAKES
DEBUT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—A brown-eyed little chap who three years ago was playing in a family orchestra on San Francisco's streets, made his New York debut as violin soloist with the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra at Mecca Temple.

He is Ruggerio Ricci, an ardent admirer of Yehudi Menuhin, that child prodigy of the violin who came out of the West in 1926 to win the accolade of critics. The musical careers of the two youngsters are strikingly similar. Both are pupils of Louis Persinger and both won the Oscar Well Memorial scholarship, goal of all young San Francisco musicians.

Practical Idealists 'Get Together'



Among Those Greeting Thomas A. Edison (Center) at Dearborn, Mich., at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Invention of the Incandescent Electric Light Were Henry Ford (Left), Who Placed the Automobile Within Reach of the Man of Limited Means, and President Hoover, Among Whose Aims Is to Help in Eliminating Poverty Throughout the World.

Lobby Witness Says Bingham Aid
Helped Fish Men Get Cut in TariffTestifies Atlantic Coast Company, Working Largely in
Canada, Sought Reduction on Frozen Filets
—Unfair to Others, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association and Charles L. Eyanon, his assistant, who helped Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, in considering the tariff rates, testified before the Caraway Senate Committee investigating lobbyists that they knew nothing about the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation of Groton, Conn., and that they were not acquainted with a Mr. Brice and did not know who the officers of the corporation were.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, then testified that he had talked with Mr. Eyanon in Senator Bingham's office and that the Massachusetts association was able to keep in touch with the telegrams that came to Senators from this appeal.

Mr. Cooley, who testified that the Massachusetts Association was made up of dealers, producers and retailers, said that since the process of filleting fish for shipment had been in practice the business of the association had jumped from \$50,000 in 1921 to \$2,000,000 in 1928. The present industry had been 2½ cents a pound and on other fish 1 cent a pound. In the bill passed by the House it remained the same. But when it reached the Senate Mr. Cooley said they "were up against a stone wall."

After making several changes the committee reached what it called a "compromise," but which the witness declared was no compromise but meant ruin to the industry, making ½ cent the seasonal rate.

Company Seeks Reduction

It was learned that the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation had asked for a reduction. This company has a plant at Groton, Conn., for frozen filets. They have gone into Canada the witness charges, bought two of the larger companies there, purchased English trawlers at salvage prices which the New England Company cannot do, and operate much more cheaply in Canadian waters and ports.

In a conversation with Mr. Brice, president of the Connecticut Company, Mr. Cooley said he learned that it intended to use influence with representatives and senators to get rates reduced.

Also Frederick Melsnest, formerly

with the Tariff Commission, was employed by the company. Mr. Cooley said that Mr. Melsnest told him it was easy to fix up figures on both sides so as to confuse the issue.

The witness said that he first met Mr. Melsnest when he went to the Tariff Commission for supporting facts, and he met him again after he had become an employee of the Connecticut Fish Company. A telegram was put into the record urging all fish dealers to see their respective Senators and urge reduction in the duty on fish in the interest of consumers. This telegram was signed by F. W. Brice of the Connecticut company.

Through the office of David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, the Massachusetts association was able to keep in touch with the telegrams that came to Senators from this appeal.

Settled, Says Mr. Eyanon
Mr. Melsnest introduced him to Mr. Eyanon. Mr. Cooley testified, telling him that Mr. Eyanon had powerful influence with senators through Senator Bingham. When the witness went to Senator Bingham's office he was unable to see the Senator and was turned over to Mr. Eyanon, who told him that everything was settled and that the committee had decided

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Huge Flying Boat,
With 169 Aboard,
Aloft for Hour

ALTENREIN, Switz. (AP)—DO-X, huge 12-engine flying boat which was launched here last July, made an amazing one-hour flight Oct. 21 with a huge load of 169, the first time in the history of aviation that so many persons have been carried into the air on any conveyance.

The giant Dornier plane took off at 11:15 a. m., and landed just one hour later. The machine flew over Lake Constance, her motors working faultlessly, and landed with her 51-ton load at 12:15 p. m. without a hitch.

The DO-X carried 159 passengers and a crew of 10. She had made previous test flights, but this was the first time that so great a load was taken up.

The flying boat, which may be used for a transatlantic crossing for the purpose of trying out its capacities, was built in the greatest secrecy. It was designed to carry 40 passengers normally but has accommodations for 100 if necessary. Her engines can develop a total of 6000 horsepower and each engine can be treated individually without affecting its neighbors.

BRITISH FESTIVAL
HELD IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Thanksgiving for the recovery of King George V and for the good will between Great Britain and the United States was expressed by representatives of about 40 British and American organizations at the eighth annual British harvest festival just held in St. Paul's chapel, decorated with fruits of the harvest.

The sermon was delivered by Dr. Leonard Hodgson, formerly dean of divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford, and now professor of Christian Apologetics at the General Theological Seminary. Dr. Hodgson expressed gratitude for the renewed health of King George, for improved economic and industrial conditions in England, and for the "signs of a new foundation for the peace of the world."

Sir Harry G. Armstrong, British Consul General in New York, presented his Government.

FORD'S VILLAGE
OF AMERICANA
HONORS EDISONTechnology Institute Named
for Inventor—Menlo
Park Reproduced

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—President Hoover with Mrs. Hoover beside him drove for 12 miles today in an open automobile from Dearborn to this city to greet thousands of people who jammed the plaza in front of the city hall.

The purpose of the visit was to receive an official welcome from Gov. Fred W. Green and Mayor John C. Lodge, but it gave the people of Detroit their opportunity to glimpse a President, for the first time in more than a decade.

Throughout the long drive the President's car passed through an almost solid lane of humanity lining both sides of the beautiful Oakwood Boulevard. Men, women and children were heedless of the elements as they strained to get a view of the President and Mrs. Hoover, nor was the rain sufficient to dampen their enthusiasm.

All along the line the Chief Executive received an ovation, with the crowds cheering and automobile horns, bells and clappers adding to the din. At some places cadets of Detroit high schools, with their colors, were drawn up at attention, and at others little school children waved tiny American flags as they screamed their welcome.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEARBORN, Mich. — Fifty years ago, at the very time that Thomas Alva Edison was engrossed in the electrical experiments that later were to bathe all civilization in the radiant glow of light, illuminating gas, then predominant, was bidding defiance to the young upstart who was advancing a revolutionary idea in the upper chamber of a laboratory at Menlo Park, N. J.

President Rutherford B. Hayes, accompanied by Gen. William T. Sherman, had arrived in Detroit for the Michigan State Fair—for it was the custom of early Presidents to thus keep in touch with the people. As a challenge to Edison's fame which had spread like prairie fire, the city gas inspector, perhaps fearful for his job, displayed a grand lighting scheme consisting of illuminating the "outside of the city hall tower every night with gas jets forming the figures 1879."

Strangely enough, it has remained for a Detroit to preserve the memories of Edison's early struggles and experiments. As a tribute to the venerable inventor, whose "vision

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Lawyers

The convention of the
AMERICAN
BAR ASSOCIATION
at Memphis, Tenn.,

will be reported competently, clearly and with insight in dispatches beginning today which will continue throughout this week.

Attend the sessions through
the columns of

The Monitor

BAR DELEGATES
TO RID COURTS
OF LOOSE ENDSAmerican Association to
Center Attack on Hinder-
ing TechnicalitiesSEEK TO RE-ESTABLISH
CONFIDENCE OF PUBLICMeet Charge That Adminis-
tration of Justice Has Not
Kept Up to the Times

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The American Bar Association is preparing to meet the challenge of the public for quicker and more efficient administration of justice within the United States. More frankly than at any meeting in years, speakers at preliminary sessions told of public pressure to rid the law courts of delays and technicalities, and expressed a militant determination to carry into effect far-reaching national reforms.

"The administration of justice in the United States is receiving severe criticisms by our citizens," declared a committee headed by Josiah Marvel, and including Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard law school and member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. "They charge that every business and every profession has made progress to meet the needs of the times except the administration of justice."

"We are challenged by American laymen everywhere to meet this situation; we are met by the threat that we must either lead or be driven. 'It cannot be that American bench and bar will hesitate to accept this challenge.'"

The report submitted by the committee on judicial councils and the rule making power of the courts epitomizes the undercurrent of feeling found among the arriving members of the association, starting committee work today.

Reforms which the Bar Association has advocated for four years will receive new backing at this session, it is stated, as a result of the consciousness of popular interest in the movement.

Reform Makes Rapid Progress
"No major reform looking to the better administration of justice has made such progress as has been made by the reform in so a short time," the report declared.

Seventeen states have established the judicial council since the first was created in Ohio in 1923; five of these councils were created in the past year, with a dozen other states preparing similar action. Speakers explained that this procedure for simplifying law cases, that has existed in Great Britain for more than half a century, seems now destined to sweep through the state courts of the United States being already familiar in federal courts. The technicality in the American courts is largely the result of legislative interference, it was explained, which the new procedure is designed to correct.

A member of a state legislature with a particular case in thought, for example, secures the passage of a law providing a hard and fast rule governing some instance of pleading, practice or procedure in all the courts of the state. This law may correct an immediate grievance but it takes discretion out of the hands of the judge, and provides an inflexible and rigid procedure behind which criminals may later find refuge through steady accretion of similar legislative acts binding the hands of the judges through the past 50 or 75 years.

Proposals to extend to more states the legislation permitting the waiver of jury trials, and also to increase the power of the judiciary over his own rules in order to diminish technicalities, were heard at opening conference. James Grafton Rogers, Boulder, Colo., chairman of the conference of bar association delegates, spoke of "the demand for reorganization in the American bar."

Judicial Councils Favored

Most important of the reports was that submitted by Mr. Marvel's committee on the "rule-making power" and establishment of the "judicial council" powerless now to cut through legislative red tape surrounding them, speakers asserted. It was to this condition that President Hoover referred in his inaugural address when he said, "There is a belief abroad that by invoking technicalities, subterfuge and delay, the ends of justice may be thwarted by those who can pay the cost."

The American Bar Association's campaign to end the situation by creation of the so-called "judicial councils," and the restoration of the rule-making power to the courts. Power, under this program, would be restored to the courts to make their own rules of procedure in order that a judge could shed through a tangle of technical red tape if he saw it thwarting the hand of justice.

The simplified procedure would enable more cases to be determined upon their merits rather than upon questions of practice and procedure, the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" in legal forms advocates of the change, including virtually the whole of the American Bar Association, assert.

"We think that the march toward the adoption of this reform has begun," Mr. Marvel's committee states. "We think that the impetus now

gained will carry it forward in the states and Nation until the bench and bar will be enabled to assume the full responsibility for placing the judicial department Government in its proper place as the third department of Government."

Lobbying to Come Up Before Bar Associates

WASHINGTON—The delegation to the American Bar Association convention from Washington is going to urge that it take a stand at the Memphis convention for legislation prohibiting lobbyists styling themselves lawyers or attorneys without warrant, Maj. Julius I. Feyer, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association, said.

"Lobbying in the District of Columbia will receive a hard blow if the American Bar Association is successful in having Congress pass such legislation. The situation is particularly acute here, where many persons, sent here for lobbying purposes or who establish offices for such purposes, use the titles 'lawyer,' 'attorney' or similar descriptive words after their names on their doors and on their stationery."

"Some of them have, perhaps, been admitted to the bar in their own states at some past time; others have never been admitted to any bar; still others have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States as a mere matter of form because of their former practice before some court in their home state."

"Their titles are misleading because few of them know the law of the District of Columbia and fewer still take the trouble to study it. They may cost friends or clients thousands of dollars through their lack of knowledge, but if they have been admitted to a court in their home state, there is no way to prevent their use of the titles in question. They practice mostly before the various government courts and because they have never been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia they are not amenable to the discipline of such courts."

"It is hard to trap even those who have never practiced law and who yet describe themselves in such a way as to lead clients to believe that they are really lawyers. They are usually lobbyists, receiving their only pay from their employers."

Maine Ship Company Wins Contract Plea

WASHINGTON (P)—The Supreme Court has consented to review the decision of lower federal courts holding shipbuilding firms had the right to sue the United States Shipping Board in the name of the Emergency Fleet Corporation under contracts made by the Corporation during the World War.

The Government has taken the position that the Emergency Fleet Corporation could not be sued by ship companies on war contracts because it was acting merely as an agent of the United States.

The case selected by the Government as a test was that brought by the trustee in bankruptcy of the Gorton Iron Works of Maine. That company in which Charles W. Morse and his sons were interested, claimed that the Fleet Corporation owed it \$13,000,000 because of the suspension of work under some of the wartime contracts. The Government insisted the company had been overpaid \$5,000,000. It asserted the controversy had been settled by a contract made with the company in March 1920. The case was tried in the Federal District Court of Connecticut, which sustained the Government's position, but the Second Circuit Court of Appeals held that while the controversy must be settled under the terms of the contract of March 1920, the Fleet Corporation was personally bound by it and was subject to an accounting under it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Jury Trials Found Less Favored Both by People and the Courts

Law Commission Shows Figures to Prove That Trend Is Actually Away From 12 Good Men and True System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Figures available to the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement show a nationwide movement away from jury trials.

Defended and attacked with almost equal vehemence, jury trial is shown by actual figures compiled from respective states to be losing its hold on the law courts. Whether it is headed for the same degree of rarity now found in Great Britain is another matter. Seven states now expressly provide for waiver of jury trial in all cases and four states in all cases below the grade of felony; statutes of five states expressly provide for waiver of jury trial in all cases; and one in all but capital cases.

The constitutions of 18 states expressly provide waiver of jury trial in misdemeanor cases. Statutes of 10 states make provision for trial without jury unless demanded by defendant; two states waive jury trial in certain special cases, while six other states with no constitutional or statutory provision authorizing waiver hold that there may be waiver in specific situations. Nearly every state in the Union is now covered by one or more of these means of waiving jury trial.

The American Law Institute, of which George W. Wickersham, chairman of the Hoover Law Observation Commission, is president, has definitely and positively recommended optional waiver of jury trials in all except capital cases, in the model criminal law code which is being drawn up by the Institute, in connection with leading legal authorities in America.

Massachusetts Leads Way
Even this, however, does not tell the whole story of the gradual decline of jury trial from its erstwhile pre-eminence. The case of Massachusetts illustrates the matter. By a 1926 decision, the court held that there is no constitutional objection to waiver of jury, and a new state law went into effect Sept. 1 allowing jury trials to be waived. Long before this, the movement away from jury trials was manifest in Massachusetts.

The Superior Court is, for all practical purposes, the only court now holding jury sessions. On June 30, 1928, there were pending 52,687 civil jury cases. During the year only 2672 civil jury cases were actually tried at an average of 14 cases each case. But in this time 18,560 cases were finally disposed of—in other words, 15,378 cases were settled in some fashion by the parties without any trial at all.

This method of completing cases by settlement rather than trial in one of the oldest American commonwealths illustrates delays in jury trials. Only by using the imagination can it be said that Massachusetts today has any effective system of civil jury trial. If only one-half of the 32,551 new civil jury cases in that State last year insisted on jury trial, it would take the court, at its rate of 2600 jury trials a year, over six years to try one year's batch of cases. Observers point out that this is not jury trial in any real sense.

Herewith follows the classifications into which the respective states fell in dealing with the matter. The constitutions of the following states expressly provide for waiver of jury trial in all cases: Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, Vermont and Virginia. Statutes of Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin expressly provide for waiver of jury trial in all cases. A statute in Washington provides for waiver in all but capital cases and the following states have laws authorizing waiver in misdemeanor cases: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia.

Statutes in the following states provide for trial without jury unless demanded by the defendant: Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky,

Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, and Colorado and Oklahoma provide the same procedure in certain special cases. Cases in the following states having no constitutional or statutory provision authorizing waiver, hold that there may be a waiver in certain situations: Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Tennessee.

In only five states, have courts held that—under certain specific conditions—waiver should not be allowed: Illinois, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

LOBBY WITNESS SAYS BINGHAM AID HELPED FISH MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation was correct in its attitude. Mr. Eyanson further told him that information that he had given in letters was not correct. The witness reiterated that it had come from the traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and was correct. He declared that 25,000 persons engaged in the fishing industry in the United States would be adversely affected by the reduction in rates and that it was a case of Canada against the United States, since the Connecticut company had all the advantages of a Canadian concern so far as its expenses were concerned. It was in effect a Canadian company which was seeking the reduction.

Represents New Haven Road, Too
Mr. Hubbard testified that he had a salary of \$10,000 a year and \$5000 for expenses from the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut and that he drew no salary from other organizations with which he is connected. The Connecticut association is a member of the Fact-Finding Industrial Conference, he testified.

The association includes approximately 90 per cent of the manufacturers of the state and also the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which, he said, with its subsidiaries is the only railroad serving the state. The income of the association last year was between \$98,000 and \$100,000. A reserve of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 had been saved in the last 15 years.

For the first time this year the association was interested in the tariff on account of the request of Senator Bingham for a man who could help him with the tariff. He later corrected this to the extent of saying that when the McCumber-Fordney tariff bill was up, members came to Washington to testify but the association had had no one permanently in Washington.

The Manufacturers' Association agreed to pay Mr. Eyanson's salary and expenses while he was in Washington. It was understood that the representative of the association was to be in Senator Bingham's office. Mr. Hubbard explained his statement in a letter to Mr. Eyanson about which he was questioned to mean that he had had no idea that Mr. Eyanson would prove so valuable to all the interests of Connecticut as he had. He said that he represented agriculture as well as manufacturing.

Arbitration Ends 61 Trade Disputes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The disposition of 61 commercial disputes by arbitration, all of which were settled without recourse to the courts, during the last three months, has just been reported by the American Arbitration Association. The disputes involved subjects ranging from the quality of a shipment of Chinese dogskins to the merits of a hydro-cooling system in a theater.

A majority of the cases settled, according to Lucius R. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association, came under the administration of the association as the result of arbitration relations established with trade and professional groups. Forty-two awards were rendered, Mr. Eastman said, while 19 of the cases were withdrawn and settled by the disputants themselves before final decisions were reached by the arbitrators.

A total of 109 arbitrators, all of them members of the National Panel of the association and most of them leading members of the profession or industry involved in the particular dispute they were sitting upon, were required to settle the 61 cases, Mr. Eastman said. All of the arbitrators served without compensation. Hearings on the cases averaged about two hours each, and more than one hearing was seldom necessary before a settlement was reached, he added. The Actors' Equity Association furnished 20 of the cases, while two came from the American Dramatists' Association and three from the Wool Institute.

Find Site of Smithy at Valley Forge

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The Valley Forge Park Commission, after months of excavating, has been rewarded in discovering the site of the original forge for which the shrine was named. According to old records and surveys there were three and possibly four, forges in the vicinity, but exploration has been centered chiefly in the one that was burned by the British prior to the encampment of Washington's troops at Valley Forge.

The foundations were located on the Chester County side of Valley Creek, a few hundred yards from Washington Spring. The walls of two sides were well preserved and apparently as "true" as on the day they were laid without mortar, before Washington's occupancy of the now famous park.

The outlines indicate that the building was 34 by 36 feet. Within the area of the walls were found a number of relics, tools and a part of an old chunk stove. The then famous Franklin stoves were made at Valley Forge, which was part of a thriving iron industry. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War these plants devoted themselves to turning out munitions of war. It was because of this activity that they were leveled by the British.

The special committee of the Park Commission which has had charge of the excavations will continue the study of old documents and historical accounts. Several months ago the commission purchased an ancient forge on Hays Creeks, Berks County, similar in measurement and design to the one whose foundations have just been uncovered. This will be removed and erected on the Valley Forge foundations and equipped as the old forges were in that day. The original mill race and dam also are to be reconstructed so that when the structure is completed it will present a picture of the industrial establishment as it was in the pre-Revolutionary days.

Public Safety Work Training Is Offered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Coinciding with a call for "men with qualities or leadership for executive positions in the safety movement," just issued by the American Museum of Safety and associated organizations, New York University has announced that it will waive academic requirements for students undertaking training as public safety directors, provided they exhibit the necessary qualities.

Simultaneously, the university announced establishment of 10 scholarships for courses in the prevention of mishaps, donated by Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety. The courses will include practical instruction.

Mr. Williams designated 10 organizations, each of which may name one candidate. They are: Merchants' Association of New York, New York State Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Queens Chamber of Commerce, Bronx Board of Trade, Industrial Education Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York; New York City continuation schools, New York City Realty Board, American Federation of Labor, New York City Office, and the General Contractors' Association of America.

LABOR PREMIER IS WELCOMED BY MONTREAL

Ramsay MacDonald Says His Visit to Canada Has Been 'Profitable'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian metropolis welcomed Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, and his party with an enthusiasm typical of this French-Scottish city of Grand Seigneur and Northwest fur trade fame. As Mr. MacDonald stepped off his special train in Bonaventure station a band of pipers of the Canadian Railways Highland Regiment in their red tartans and green tunics struck up "Cock o' the North," the crowd surged against the police barrier and cameras clicked from high points of vantage.

The Mayor, Camille Houde, and Mrs. Houde, F. W. Field, senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada, and Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, received the visitors and escorted them to their cars, which then started at a slow pace for the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, preceded by half a dozen mounted police and the pipers.

Officially the British Premier and his party left from the Dominion capital at 10 o'clock on the night of Oct. 20. In fact he spent the night within 100 yards from where he started, his special train having backed out of the Union Station and turned on another track to wait for morning. By this means the Prime Minister won a short reprieve from the strenuous hospitality of the capital.

Premier's Cordial Send-off
This send-off was even more cordial than his greeting four days before. Early in the evening the crowd began to gather in the station.

The appearance of the party in company with W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier; E. C. Mervin, the Governor-General's secretary; Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner, and other high officials, was greeted with an outburst of cheers. For a few minutes Mr. MacDonald and his daughter, Isabel, were kept busy saying good-by. Mr. King was heard to remark, "I'll see you again in London," probably in reference to the five-power naval conference arranged for next January. Then members of the press closed in for a last bombardment of questions.

"Yes," declared the Prime Minister, "my visit has proved even more pleasant and profitable than I had anticipated. I found the Canadian Government and people completely in sympathy with my aims and desires. I return home feeling that my mission to America has borne real and lasting fruit."

Montreal has provided full entertainment during the party's 12-hour stay. At the Ritz-Carlton Hotel they were received by E. W. Beatty, president Canadian Pacific Railways. Then followed a drive about the city, with a pause to gaze down from the top of Westmount monument. After luncheon as guests of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel he was driven to McGill University in company with Sir Arthur Currie, the principal, and there received another honorary degree of LL.D.

Guest of Harbor Board

W. L. McDougall, Senator and chairman of the Montreal Harbor Board, then took up the entertainment of the Premier, followed in the evening by Sir Henry Thornton and Lady Thornton at their private residence. At midnight the party entertained for Chautauqui, for two days of private recreation and sightseeing, contact with the public and press being broken for the time being. Upon his return to Quebec City on Oct. 24, his public entertaining will be renewed with a Canadian Club luncheon and a reception by the Lieutenant-Governor. On Oct. 25, he and his party embark for home on the Duchesse of York.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The luncheon given in honor of Mr. MacDonald by R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, at the Country Club on Oct. 19, was a notable event, the guests including the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, most of the members of the Cabinet, as well as many of the leading men of the Conservative Party, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George

Perley, Mr. Speaker Lemieux, General McRae, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, Judges of the exchequer court, and many other prominent in the official life of the country.

In proposing the health of the guest, Mr. Bennett pointed out that the Prime Minister of Great Britain had been put to such a strain recently that he would not be asked to make a speech. He outlined the remarkable life of Mr. MacDonald, going from heights to heights, he said, and prophesied that he would go on to even greater achievements.

"I am resting now," Mr. MacDonald told his hearers, "and the ease with which he talked to them made them feel that they were listening not to a speech, but to a delightful conversation in which the kindness of the speaker was impressed upon all. Now they were in laughter as he told them stories of the Scottish village from which he came, now deeply moved as he talked of the richness of abiding friendships.

He hoped to come to Canada many times in the future, he said. He paid tribute to the Canadian statesmen, both past and present.

New York Exhibits Bits of Old Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A bit of ancient and modern Paris, as displayed in wares sold in the historic Rue St. Honoré, is shown in an exhibition which has just opened at B. Altman & Co. here. Silver of the Louis XV period and bookbinding of the Revolutionary days are displayed in cases grouped amid exhibits of modern Paris, fashions in footwear, gowns and costumes, vanity cases, beaded and brocade bags.

A pair of oblong plates of the "First Coq" design (1798-1809), a small soup bowl, "Old Macao" (1755-1756); a large round plate (1761) by Francois Thomas Germain, silver-smith to King Louis XV; a sugar bowl of dark blue glass borne on a delicately fashioned silver stand, "First Coq" design by Antoine Huet (1798-99); an old crust stand (1743) by Claude Charvet; a bedroom candlestick (1697-1710); a pair of candlesticks, old Nantes (1739-40), by Michel le Tailleur; a "plat à ragout," or central dish; a round plate by Robert Cocteau (1688-1700), and a pair of square plates by Jean Charles Roquillet Desnoyers (1786-87) are among the most distinctive pieces in the silver exhibit, which is sponsored by Louis Carré.

The bookbinding exhibit of Leon Gruel includes a binding with the coat of arms of the Emperor Napoleon I, and a small book bound in dark green leather embossed in gold with the emblem showing the capture of the Bastille.

Leather goods, stationery and cards in delicate colorings, gloves, toys and other articles, for whose excellence of manufacture Paris is noted, are included in the exhibition.

Andre Adler, said to be perhaps the oldest fur establishment in France; Aine-Montaille, au Nain Bleu, Jean Bader, Barbierne, Bourbon-Morel Cassagne, Hamburger Freres, Hermes, Houbigant, Henry Kahn, Lanvin, Lippe Soeurs, Miller Soeurs, Alphonse Henri Nelson and Wandenberg are among the exhibitors.

The exposition is presented by l'Union des Commerçants de la Rue St. Honore, and is conducted under the patronage of the French Government. It will continue for two weeks.

Telephone in Plane Bridges 1300 miles

NEW YORK (P)—Talking from an airplane 4000 feet in the air and 1300 miles away, Capt. A. R. Brooks addressed on Saturday the annual convention of the Telephone Pioneers of America at Minneapolis.

A combination of radio and land telephone lines, which connected New York, Minneapolis and the airplane into a single circuit thus added another milestone to the progress of communication. It was the first time that an airplane was "bridged" into a connection between two distant points.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories radio station at Whippany, N. J., was the link between the plane, which was flying over New Brunswick, N. J., at a speed of 95 miles an hour, and the land telephone lines leading to a listening post in New York and to the convention in Minneapolis. There loudspeakers made the aviator's voice audible to the thousand assembled pioneers.

ALSATIAN LOSES SENATE SEAT IN FRENCH VOTING

Paris Gratified at Defeat of Autonomist Leader—Party Changes Slight

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Results of the triennial Senatorial elections in 30 departments show as usual few changes. Only deputies and departmental and municipal councillors have the right to vote at these elections, so that only a few hundred votes are recorded. The elections, therefore, afford little test of popular opinion and arouse little interest.

This time it was the departments from Ain to Gard, inclusive, and colonial districts, from which 96 senators in all offered themselves for re-election, and the Gauche Démocratique, which had the brunt of the battle to bear, for 54 out of 149 members of this party had to go to the polls, losses seven seats.

Henri de Jouvenel, one of the best known of the retiring senators, has been re-elected. Paul Doumer had a stiff fight in his Corsican constituency, but won. His election is interesting, because he is said to be likely to succeed M. Doumergue as President of the Republic.

Another Senator elected is Henri Chéron, Finance Minister, who played an important part at The Hague con-

ference. The Paris press rejoices over the defeat of Abbé Haegy, Alsacian autonomist.

The Communists put in several candidates, one of which received only three votes. It was reserved for two Socialist candidates to beat the low record by polling two and one vote respectively. The Socialists, who had only two retiring Senators in the list, do not number more than 15 in the Senate.

Tariff Bill 'Beaten' In University Poll

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Ninety per cent of 196 replies to a questionnaire sent out by the New York University Bureau of Business Research oppose the provisions of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill, according to an announcement just made by the university. The questionnaire was addressed to 1000 members of the association, a majority being professors of economics. "Presumably they are among those best qualified to judge the economic merits of the proposed legislation from the point of view of the Nation," Lewis H. Haney, director of the bureau, said in making known the results of the canvass. "The only selection used in making up the list was the care taken to insure the inclusion of all the best known names and the exclusion of those connected with agricultural colleges who might conceivably be biased in the interests of farmers."

Commenting on the replies to the questionnaire, Mr. Haney said the consensus was that the proposed tariff would increase the cost of living, without a proportionate general increase in the consumer's purchasing power.



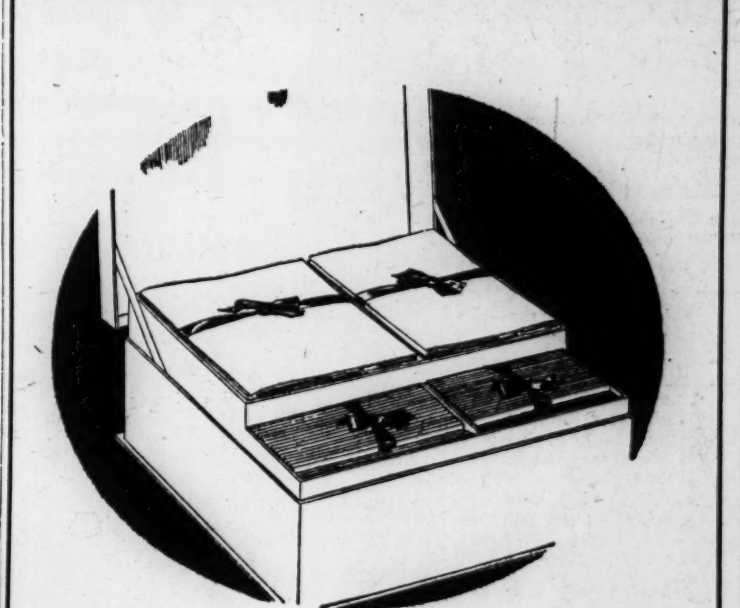
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FORD'S VILLAGE OF AMERICANA HONORS EDISON

(Continued from Page 1)

and understanding" have for years been Henry Ford's inspiration, the automobile manufacturer has set down an exact reproduction of early Menlo Park as an important feature of the new Ford historical village and museum now taking shape on 125 acres of ground adjoining the Ford engineering laboratories and airport at Dearborn, near Detroit. And Mr. Edison was invited to be a guest of honor with President Hoover at dedication of Americana, as the motor-car maker refers to the village, on Oct. 21.

Original Setting Preserved
Menlo Park was the inconspicuous place where the great inventor made many of his most important contributions to mankind. The abandoned buildings sank into decay, and at one time this bit of ground was occupied by a prosaic chicken ranch.

But Menlo Park has now been restored in one corner of the historic village at Dearborn. Today the buildings and grounds are as near like those of Menlo Park of 1879 as it is possible to make them. Original timbers and entire buildings have been moved where possible, as well as the furnishings and interior work.

Several carloads of the topsoil of Menlo Park were shipped to Dearborn and spread about the ground, so that the very earth that Edison and his man walked on in those days lies about the little village. The trees—some in some instances similar trees—have been transplanted in the village, occupying the same sites as they did in the original plan. Even the streets are named as they were in the original village.

There is the long white laboratory just as it stood in 1879, where the electric light and the phonograph, too, were given to the world. Every bottle, container, pestle and mortar are exactly as they were in 1879. Even the old organ, on which Edison and his employees played in moments of relaxation when they locked themselves in the laboratory for days and nights during an important experiment.

Anticipating Mr. Edison's visit to the laboratory again, Mr. Ford in one of his letters to the inventor advised him to get busy with his chords, so he would be able to play a tune or two at the dedication. Mr. Edison replied that he "could not play 'Yankee Doodle' right off by heart."

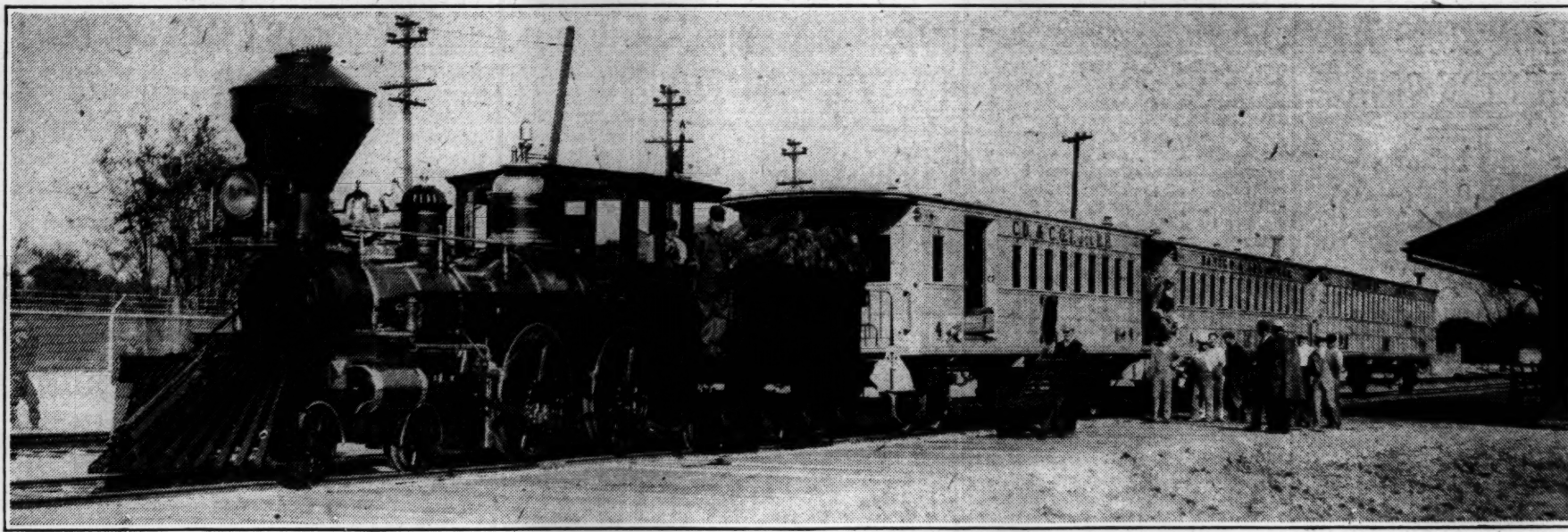
Boarding House Wired
And, of course, there is Sarah Jordan's boarding house, just as in the days when Mr. Edison's workmen went there. Mr. Edison persuaded the mistress to permit him and his engineers to drop a wire down through the ceiling of the dining room, and this building became the first home ever wired for incandescent electric lights. In one corner of the enclosure, behind a neat picket fence, is the two-story brick structure used as the inventor's office and library.

Just to the rear of the laboratory is the "glass house" where the bulbs for the first electric lamps were blown. The carpenter shop, the carbon house, where deposits of carbon for use in experiments were collected from hundreds of ordinary kerosene lamps, and the machine shop have been set up. The latter was the first electric plant in the world.

The Ford historical development embraces, besides Menlo Park, buildings that have been brought from many parts of the United States. Some of these, which are largely restorations of originals, have figured prominently in American history. They have been brought together as an exhibit or museum of modes of life in earlier America, how commerce and industry were carried on and by what primitive methods. Practically every known phase of early American activity will be shown when the development is being worked out fully by Mr. Ford.

An exhibit that attracts more than common interest is the Smith Creek Depot. This is the identical depot at which Thomas Edison, a boy of 15

Engine 'Sam Hill' Helps to Recall Incidents of Edison's Early Railroad Career



Train of Ancient Vintage Hauls Notables to Edison Celebration

Baggage Car Contains Reproduction of Inventor's
Laboratory When He Was 'News Butcher' in
His Days as Railway Employee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Alighting from a crack Michigan Central Railway train here, President Hoover boarded a train of ancient vintage which had been made ready to carry the presidential party to the Ford historical village and museum at Dearborn which is to be dedicated in honor of Thomas Alva Edison and the golden jubilee of light.

At the head of the old three-car train noisily chugs "Sam Hill," an old locomotive of the period when the inventor was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk between Detroit and Port Huron. Henry Ford named the locomotive "Sam Hill" after a famous character of local renown.

Sam Hill was an engineer on the old Michigan Central Railroad many years ago. He was an exceptionally fast driver and so rapid were his trains that those living along the right of way could easily distinguish whose hand was at the throttle when he came through. Then they would say, "There goes Sam Hill!" When a young blade sped down the road with a fast horse and a new red cutter he was said to be going "like Sam Hill." Here it is claimed originated the expression "Sam Hill," an expletive denoting unusual speed.

Reproduction of Laboratory
In the baggage car of the train Edison had his experimental laboratory, where he spent much of his time when not selling candy, gum and papers throughout the train. It is a typical locomotive of its period, burning wood for fuel and having a bell-shaped funnel smoke-stack characteristic of that time. This prevented sparks from blowing

Hammered brass water-coolers provided drinks for passengers. The cars are furnished in hardwood, and kerosene lamps on brackets furnish illumination.

The old train works, too. It pulls its wracked old body along the shiny rails. The whistle toots, the bell rings, and the old locomotive chugs along with black smoke belching through the screen on the old stack. Every bit of brass shines in the sun like gold. Alongside, and parallel to its track, thunders the monster Hudson superheater locomotive on the Michigan Central, pulling its 100 freight cars at a speed unthought of in the days when Sam Hill was king.

Has Interesting History

The "Sam Hill" has an interesting history. Originally it was called the "Satilla," and was built in 1860 at the Rogers Locomotive Works. It was a sister locomotive to the famous "General" of Civil War annals. It was the General that was captured by 12 Southern soldiers from the Northerners and commandeered for an entire day to further the Southern cause. At the end of the day the soldiers who captured the old locomotive were in turn captured.

It is a typical locomotive of its period, burning wood for fuel and having a bell-shaped funnel smoke-stack characteristic of that time. This prevented sparks from blowing

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SCOTTISH ROTARIANS HEAR TALK ON IDEALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PITLOCHRY, Scot.—Speaking at an open meeting when Scottish Rotarians held their autumn conference at Pitlochry recently, Sir Charles Manders, Wolverhampton, president of the Rotary British International, opened a discussion on "Ideals of Rotary."

"The object of Rotary, as set out in its six ideals," Sir Charles said, "could be summarized in the two words, 'fellowship' and 'vocation.' While there were few clubs that had not developed the idea of fellowship, there were comparatively few clubs which resolutely pursued the second objective—that of 'vocational service.'"

Mr. Ford obtained the old engine and then began the difficult task of reconditioning it. Using as a model photographs of early locomotives of that period, and information obtained from the offices of the Atlantic and Gulf Railway, he finally built it up to its present form. The original pump was missing and Mr. Ford found a pump that was similar to that originally used on the Sam Hill. This pump he carefully copied and placed on the old locomotive.

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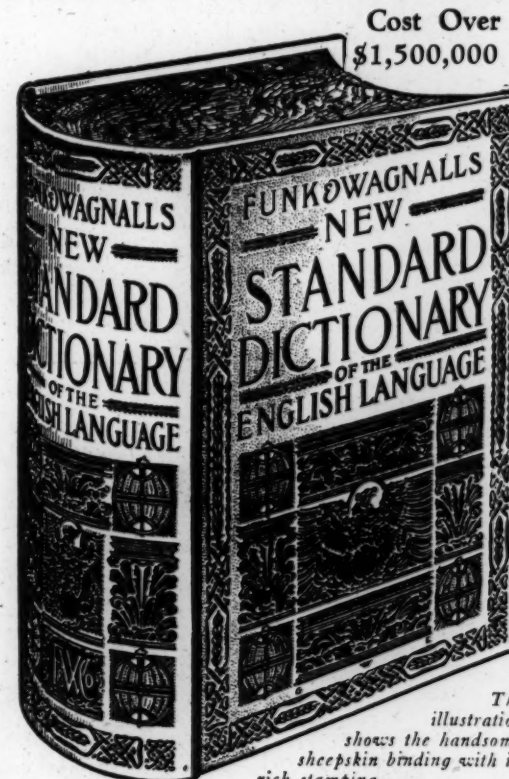
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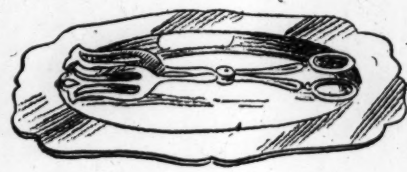
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Needs of Two Countries Different—Italian 'Imperialistic Tone' Objected To

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The aid memoirs left by Signor Boscarelli, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Quai d'Orsay, is now being studied by French experts. It is evident from the tone of the French press that it will not be easy to reach an agreement on the Italian demand for parity and the Fascist newspapers are sharply criticized for their failure to realize the peculiar situation of France which has not only the Mediterranean, but the Atlantic and the North Sea to think of in assessing its naval requirements. Political equality, writes M. Gauvain, in the Journal des Débats, is not contested by anyone in France, but the vital needs and interests of France and Italy are different, and this is well known at Rome. Rome knows equally, adds M. Gauvain, that it has not entered into the thought of the French Government to place Italy in a position of inferiority. "We claim reciprocity only," he contends, "and as an adjustment of the needs and interests of the two countries is a delicate matter, we ask the Italian press not to throw categorical principles into the discussion which resemble irreducible demands."

For this reason, the Debats urges that if France and Italy are to arrive at the London conference without the risk of disagreeing, the Fascist press would do well to refrain its imperialistic tone. Once more the Debats points out that the conference must be subject to "the principles of the covenant of the League of Nations," that it is to say, France must be the judge of its own security in the matter of naval reduction, and any preliminary agreement reached in London must be submitted to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, the final figures being reserved for the international disarmament conference.

The suggestion is made that if France and Italy cannot agree at London they should accept the naval holiday. This might suit the French book, but the Italians being behind in submarines and cruisers might have something to say to this.

In the meantime the French press continues to take a strong line against any proposal being submitted to the five power conference for the abolition of submarines.

Two U. S. Senators

Chosen as Delegates
WASHINGTON (P)—The Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, has announced on behalf of President Hoover that David A. Reed, Senator of Pennsylvania, and Joseph T. Robinson, Senator of Arkansas, have accepted posts as members of the American delegation to the London arms parity in January.

The Secretary said William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had been asked by President Hoover to serve on the American commission but had found it impossible to accept.

It is possible, the secretary added, that the selection of the other members of the American delegation, which is expected to comprise five or six delegates, will be deferred until more is known of the general situation to be expected at the discussions.

Commenting on the forthcoming arrival here of the Japanese delegation to the London conference, Mr. Stimson said he had informed the Tokyo Government he would be glad to confer with its delegation in Washington before they proceed to London.

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AFGHAN KING ANNOUNCES HIS FOREIGN POLICY

Nadir Khan Declares He Is Neither Pro-Russia or Pro-British

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sirir Mohammed Nadir Khan, the newly installed king in Kabul, has begun his difficult task of ruling Afghanistan with a statement declaring that he will make no entangling alliances.

"I am neither pro-British nor pro-Russian. I am for Afghanistan," he told the tribal chiefs when he accepted the kingship. Nadir Khan has also sent a message to Moscow expressing appreciation at the Soviet neutrality during the Afghan civil war and he has indicated his intention to promote progress by the opening of schools and developing roads, railways, and industries.

At the same time he has maintained friendly relations with ex-King Amanullah who is reported to have just completed the purchase of a house in Rome. This taken in conjunction with Amanullah's recent statement that he might consider the acceptance of a post as Afghan minister to Italy is regarded as an indication that so far as the ex-King's influence is concerned Nadir Khan need not fear an attempt to upset his rule from the southern tribesmen.

His relations with the turbulent clans in the East who have been chiefly instrumental in setting him on the throne are less well assured. There is also what is regarded here as the by no means negligible consideration of what ex-Amir Habibullah may do to endeavor to regain the throne.

Sir George Macmunn, ex-British commissioner in chief in Mesopotamia, says in the Observer: "The tribes on the passes have had such an orgy of misrule as they have not enjoyed for generations. Most of the arms from Kabul arsenals are scattered among them and the work of half a century is wiped out. Many revenue resources are ruined and stands of arms and even then it took him 10 years to consolidate his rule. The inherent tendency of Afghanistan, a country, he remembered, as big as France, is to disrupt, and the history of Dost Muhammad and even Abdurrahman is the history of a struggle against this tendency."

"Aryan, Semite and Tartar do not blend, and before 1747 there was never a Kingdom of Afghanistan. Kabul was usually the Province of Delhi. But however that may be, the policy of British need has never varied. We want a strong, united, prosperous Afghanistan, which shall keep the peace on our borders and on her own shall develop trade with India to the utmost."

Afghan-Soviet Amity
Seen in Friendly Notes
By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

MOSCOW—A favorable augury for the development of Soviet-Afghan relations under the government of Nadir Khan may be seen in the friendly message the new Afghan Foreign Ministry has addressed to the Soviet Government.

"The first message described the victories of Nadir Khan and predicted the speedy extension of his power over the whole country while the second, after announcing Nadir Khan's accession as ruler, ends in expressing the hope that 'extending the friendly relations between the two governments may be prolonged in the best manner and on the firmest foundations.'"

The Soviet Foreign Commissariat replied confirming the unchanged friendly character of the relations of the two states and expressing readiness "to develop them further on the basis of the existing agreements corresponding with the interests and strengthening the independence of Afghanistan and its economic cultural progress." The last words of the Soviet message may indicate its willingness to continue such forms of co-

operation with Afghanistan as the supplying of technical aid and building telephone and telegraph lines.

It is believed here prestige of the Soviet Government in Afghanistan rose during the troubled times through which the country passed last year, first, because the Soviet Government did not interfere in the internal quarrels of the country, despite the fact that disorders in Afghanistan led to occasional border raids in Soviet central Asia, and second because the Soviet mission remained in Kabul when most of the other foreigners withdrew.

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FEW BACKERS FOR JUNKER BILL IN FIRST VOTING

'People's Referendum' Still Far Short of 10 Per Cent in Germany

By Radio from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Results of the first five days' preliminary voting on the Nationalists' "People's Referendum" against the Young plan and war guilt charge, show remarkably little inclination on the part of the German people to support this attack on Germany's foreign political course of the past years. Only 10 per cent of the total German electorate must vote for the referendum bill in this preliminary stage, yet returns from German towns and cities on five days' voting show figures far below what is required. In countless instances they are below one per cent. In villages and farming districts, however, voting is more lively. A large number of prominent Germans, among them many leading business men, issued a statement in which they declared their support of the referendum, would check all endeavors to improve Germany's situation for some time to come.

Among the signatories are Dr. Hans Luther, former German Chancellor, and several members of the Reichstag, Germany's most capable financial experts, who did much to stabilize the mark. Dr. Hugo Eckener, who, next to President von Hindenburg, is the most popular man in Germany, Dr. Friedrich von Siemens, head of the Deutsche Reichsbank, and Dr. Joseph Kaas, head of the Darmstadt Banks, two of Germany's biggest banks. Dr. Gessler and Admiral von Zenker, former Minister of Defense and former commander of the navy, have also turned against the Nationalists' referendum bill.

The delegates advocated passage of a law enabling women to serve as jurors, as a means of obtaining higher standards of jury service, and declared that their platform was adopted to promote "the fundamental principles, namely, total abstinence, law observance, law enforcement, purity and peace."

They also expressed gratitude "for the negotiations on the part of the Canadian Government to prevent smuggling across the international border."

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PARTIES BLOCK PILSUDSKI PLAN TO BAR RED TAPE

Polish Leader Denounces Scheme to Expedite Passing of Budget

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The refusal of the opposition to take part in the conference of parliamentary groups proposed by the Government has provoked Marshal Pilsudski to make a pronouncement in the press explaining the origin of the proposed conference. It appears that in June the Speaker of the Diet, Ignacy Daszynski, approached Marshal Pilsudski on the possibilities of forming an alliance with a nonparty group, recruited from Socialist and Emancipation Parties, which would give to the Government, a permanent majority. Marshal Pilsudski referred the subject to the Prime Minister, Dr. Casimir Switalski. The result was the suggestion made by the Premier to call an informal conference of the party leaders. Marshal Pilsudski is bent on breaking through what he terms the endless formalities and useless discussions which hinder all real progress. Matters pertaining to reform of the methods of work in the Diet, particularly in respect of the budget, were to be discussed at the proposed conference.

However, the decision of the opposition parties has frustrated the move. Their argument that the Diet alone is the proper place for such a discussion is contemptuously treated by the marshal, who regards this excuse as one more proof of the degeneracy of the parliamentary system and the inability of the deputies to do useful work instead of plunging themselves into unproductive party strife.

Mr. Daszynski has replied with a comprehensive denial of the marshal's allegations and a full statement of his party's views in the matter. The Government, in a communiqué, declares that co-operation between the executive and legislative bodies is necessary. Experience has shown, it says, that budget problems have been considered rather from the point of view of current political feeling than from that of reality.

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DRY EMBASSIES WIN PRAISE OF W. C. T. U.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Resolutions endorsing President Hoover's stand for law observance and pledging full support to his program regarding national prohibition, were adopted by the State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union just held here.

The delegates expressed appreciation of "the gracious act of Great Britain, Germany, Norway and Denmark in voluntarily agreeing to observe our national prohibition law in their embassies at Washington," and deplored the action of the Department of State in reporting that it was not necessary for the United States Government to express appreciation of the known desire of foreign nations to observe the laws of this country rather than to avail themselves of the legal exemptions accorded all foreign powers.

They also expressed gratitude "for the negotiations on the part of the Canadian Government to prevent smuggling across the international border."

The delegates advocated passage of a law enabling women to serve as jurors, as a means of obtaining higher standards of jury service, and declared that their platform was adopted to promote "the fundamental principles, namely, total abstinence, law observance, law enforcement, purity and peace."

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MEXICO HOUSES MODERNIST ART IN NEW GALLERY

Elimination of Foreign Influence Seen in New School of Painting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—A gallery of modern art under the auspices of the municipal government, where artists can show their pictures, has just been inaugurated here with the exhibition of the work of two 17-year-old boys, students in the School of Fine Arts at Mexico City.

Art has made long strides in Mexico since 1921, when a group of "revolutionary" painters made their fame together, which extended from Mexico into other countries. This new historical group, preceded by the dean of Mexican artists, Diego Rivera, already famous, then, included José Clemente Orozco, renowned for his gold frescoes in the National Preparatory School at Mexico City; Carlos Merida, a Guatemalteco of Mexican affiliation; Jean Charlot, a French boy who learned to paint in Mexico; Miguel Covarrubias, Carlos Orozco and Maximo Pacheco, the Otomi Indian from Hidalgo.

These are what Diego Rivera calls the vanguard of Mexican "revolutionary" art, for they made the break completely between the old and the new. Before that time Mexican painting, as Mexican music, poetry and other branches of art, were imitations of the European, mainly of the French. A poem that brought its idea from the Mexican mountains or a canvas that pictured an Indian market woman not only would not have ranked as art, but were practically nonexistent.

The break is now complete, and one even hears complaints from Mexican old-timers who ask if everything must come from Mexico in order to be art. In fact, the richness of Mexico is now being tapped to the utmost in the new art as well as in music and literature, though the last perhaps lags the most.

The opening of the modern municipal gallery in Mexico City marks another definite milestone ahead. The two young artists, Francisco Dosamantes and Benigno Rivas Cid, are the first to have their paintings hung in the new gallery.

The "Gallery of Modern Art," as the new exhibition place is called, is housed in the National Theater, a colossal white marble structure that was begun in the time of Porfirio Diaz but never finished. It is under the direction of Carlos Merida and Carlos Orozco, and is an annex of the Civic Museum, also a recently established institution, both dependencies of the district government.

WINNIPEG TO INSTALL NURSERY SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Nursery schools under charge of people trained to

look after children at apartment houses where there are many families will be one of the near-future developments in Winnipeg, according to Dr. William Blatz, professor of psychology at the University of Toronto.

Such nursery schools were being established at Chicago in connection with apartment houses in the poorer districts, and they would be a great success if established in Winnipeg and other Canadian cities.

HARVARD OFFERS FULL COURSE IN CITY PLANNING

(Continued from Page 1)

Harvard graduates in this field. It is a case of lending support to an enterprise which has already proved its vitality and robustness. To those whose foresight brought Harvard early into this field the Bulletin extends its congratulations.

It was Professor Pray, for 27 years identified with the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard, who in 1909 gave the first courses in city planning. As chairman of the School of Landscape Architecture he early devoted himself to the newer field of city planning, and in 1911 went abroad for a year of study in the principal cities of Europe. Documents, maps and illustrations for use in teaching city planning were brought back, and added to the library which had already been started to provide data in this comparatively unstudied field.

In 1915, the Charles Eliot Chair of Landscape Architecture was bestowed on Mr. Pray, in recognition of his outstanding activity in his major field. City planning continued to receive his interest and support, and by 1923, a special degree of Master of Landscape Architecture in the specially designated field of city planning was adopted by the university, in recognition of the growing importance of the subject.

Speaking of the aims of his instruction in city planning, Professor Pray said, "Stated broadly, this instruction



PROF. JAMES PRAY

looks to equipping these men through lectures and conferences, practice on actual problems and guiding of individual research—for intelligently advising communities, and developing comprehensive plans for the improvement of their living and working conditions. This involves questions affecting the public health, the efficiency and productive use of land use, the facilitation of traffic, adequate and suitable provisions for open-air recreation, and so on—all with regard throughout for the possibility of increased beauty of the city.

Placing extensive activities in connection with his own practice of landscape architecture subordinate to his teaching and administrative duties in this pioneer field of instruction, Professor Pray virtually devoted his life to advancing the professions of landscape architecture and city planning.

Led Nation in Move
Of the national significance of his activity for city planning, the summary of his work in the minutes of the university states, after telling of his leadership in the field at Harvard, "In many colleges throughout the country also, instruction in city planning thus initiated, has now been accepted as a desirable part of a general education; and to this more widespread academic recognition of the field, Mr. Pray's leadership at Harvard gave an early and lasting impetus."

A striking similarity between the aims of the Rockefeller Foundation, in setting up the new school, and those of Professor Pray in his early instruction, is shown in the report of a meeting held in New York last year, where distinguished city planners of the United States advanced the idea of a special city planning school.

"The next 25 years will witness an unprecedented amount of city building in this country," the report said. The need for "trained guidance of city growth" led to the proposal that the present valuable instruction being offered in various schools should be supplemented by a school devoted entirely to "fundamental research, development of the profession and training of young men entering it."

Graduates Successful
The Rockefeller Foundation, in putting this report into actual operation, investigated the schools already offering courses in city planning, and

Memorial to Law and Order



Statue of Til Taylor Erected in Oregon Commemorates Service of Famous Peace Officer. A. Phinister Proctor Is the Sculptor.

based its choice of Harvard on the facilities developed during the past 20 years.

Graduates who majored in Harvard courses in city planning have taken prominent places in this field. As public officials of city planning, or as private practitioners rendering consulting services to cities and towns, at least 28 graduates have taken up this profession. The post of city planner of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Washington, is held by a master in landscape architecture from the school, Charles W. Eliot 2d.

As a writer on city planning, Professor Pray extended his influence beyond the walls of his classrooms.

"City Planning, A Comprehensive Analysis of the Subject," published in collaboration with Theodor Kimball in 1918, is an arrangement in outline form of the subject matter of city planning.

Volunteering his services to the national government during the World War, Professor Pray took time from his teaching to plan communications and industrial towns. In 1914, he became official adviser from Harvard University to the Cambridge City Planning Board, and was for many years a Fellow of the American City Planning Institute.

Speaking of the international influence of Professor Pray's work, Raymond Unwin, president of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, said: "Professor Pray was well known and admired over here. I am sure the International Federation would wish me to express their high appreciation of the value of the work which Professor Pray accomplished."

YOUNG GIVES SCHOOL TO NATIVE VILLAGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Owen D. Young, who has presented a schoolhouse to his native village of Van Hornesville, in Herkimer County, with modern equipment, is further extending his plans for beautification of the village. A community house has been provided in a building nearly a century old near the school and the village green has been retored and beautified, forming a children's playground and picnic place. Now the village home is being built. On his own farm of 1000 acres Mr. Young is setting out many acres of fruit and shade trees. A brook winding through the center of the village formed the key to the development of the community center, which is now practically complete.

High Honor Accorded to Frontier Sheriff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PENDLETON, Ore.—A monument to law and order and a tribute to the old sheriffs of the frontier was dedicated recently by Gov. I. L. Patterson of Oregon, when the statue of Til Taylor, for 22 years sheriff of Umatilla County, was unveiled in the presence of nearly 200 peace officers from Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho.

The ceremonies were held in Til Taylor Park, which had been landscaped especially to throw the statue into relief. The presence of Jim Badroads, chief of the Cayuse Indian tribe, Jim Kanine, chief of the Walla Walla, and Amos Pond, chief of the Umatillas, in full ceremonial regalia, was a reminder that the old days when peace efforts were directed largely against the Indians were past.

In his dedicatory remarks Governor Patterson said, in part: "Til Taylor was a real peace officer who represented the noblest and best traditions of law enforcement. He turned men back to society and even advanced money from his own pocket to help them. A letter from one contributor to the statue fund said, 'He set me straight.'"

VALUE OF RURAL LIFE PUT RIGHT UP TO FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

there are more likenesses than differences. "I think," he said, "the feeling is growing that our prosperity is dependent on prosperity in other parts of the world. The important thing is the buying power of the people. If this is increased throughout the world, especially in the remote agricultural regions, the market for our farm products will be widened. An international organization of farmers in this way will help, rather than hinder, the disposition of our agricultural surplus."

In speaking of the problems the Federal Farm Board is facing, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, urged the adoption of a new land policy in the United States. "The desideratum," he said, "is not

more crops or less crops, but a higher standard and broader opportunities on the farm."

Although the association does not sanction the passing of resolutions, a unanimity of opinion was expressed on certain phases of country life. Extension of library facilities in rural districts was felt to be a pressing need, the county unit being suggested as the most advantageous.

Federal aid for country schools was urged, as was also the enlargement of the rural school districts to make possible a sounder financial basis. Farm organizations were encouraged to back the movement for farm home beautification. In the same connection the conservation of natural beauty spots was emphatically urged upon local community agencies.

State planning commissions were suggested by the Urban Rural Relations Section, led by Nat T. Frame, director of extension, West Virginia University. These commissions would have as their task the formulation and execution of a long-time plan to co-ordinate the interests of rural and urban life.

"This conference," concluded A. R. Mann, Dean of Cornell University, in summarizing the meetings, "has again focused attention on the need for a clearly formulated and adequate country life program."

"To a greater extent than ever before, this conference has enabled the home maker and the farmer to join with the professional servants of country people in talking things over."

Brooks-Bright Test Topic Is Announced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Brooks-Bright Foundation, in pursuance of its program to bring about international understanding and co-operation through the youth of the nations, has just announced that the topic for its 1930 prize essay contest among the children of high school age will be "Are the Natural Resources of a Country a National or an International Responsibility?" This is in accordance with the established policy of the foundation of adhering strictly to fundamental problems, the solution of which, it holds, must lead inevitably to international understanding and co-operation.

According to John E. J. Fanshawe, director-general of the foundation, there has been already an enrollment in the contest of 500 schools, representing more than 500,000 pupils. The lists will remain open until Nov. 15, and Mr. Fanshawe said he was hopeful that at least 200,000 essays will be submitted next May. This will be the sixth consecutive year in which the contests have been conducted, a period during which the number of entrants has increased from seven in one school, in 1924, to 87,000 in schools in every State in the Union except Nevada, in 1929.

This year it is expected that the contestants will include pupils in French, German, Italian and Spanish schools, last year's competition having seen the entry of many English schools, with the result that a young English boy is now enjoying a year's resident work at Princeton University.

EDUCATOR TELLS OF WORK TO AID INDIAN WOMEN

Prof. Karve, Pioneer, Says Native Language Must Be Medium

Emphasizing the inconsistency of education in India, where one woman is educated to 83 men, Professor Dhondo Karve, organizer of the first Indian Women's University at Poona, who is now in America for two months as part of a tour around the world to study women's education in the west, addressed two meetings while in Boston, one at Bates Hall and one at Mt. Vernon Hall, on the past and future of women's education in India.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, friend of Gandhi and intimate of Tagore, speaking after Professor Karve at the Mt. Vernon Hall lecture, paid tribute to his years of unselfish work which have resulted in the establishment of a university for women in India seeking to educate through the medium of the vernacular rather than a foreign tongue. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, an Englishman, said that he had just returned from a study of educational problems in the West Indies, whence he brought a request to Professor Karve to send to them one of the women trained in his university in the East.

Professor Karve told of how, as a young man, he had been impressed by the unfortunate position of women in India, had married a widow himself and from that point on had given his time and efforts to their education. The existing institutions for the most part taught through the medium of English. This was difficult and required a long period of instruction. He felt that women in general would have to be educated in their own vernacular.

With this consideration in view a university was founded in 1916 and the first meeting of its senate was held on June 3 of that year. During the 13 years since that date the university has sent out 57 graduates, of whom 37 are engaged in educational activities. More than 50 girls are now being educated in the three colleges affiliated with the university and more than 1000 are studying in schools which follow the courses laid down by it.

The institution, which has in many

ways received the approval of representatives of the Government, does not, however, enjoy any financial support, and is forced to rely solely upon voluntary contributions. It would be willing to receive a government subsidy, Professor Karve said, if that could be done without any loss of independence, but, as it is, they felt that their work can best be accomplished if the funds for its support come entirely from private sources.

The more important courses offered by the University deal with the fitting of girls for the life of the home. Domestic science, simple bookkeeping, hygiene and child care and psychology are stressed, and courses in the arts and general culture given a more optional character.

School Advisers Named on Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A consulting committee of nine, which will assist the Commissioner of Education without pay in directing a nationwide study of high schools, junior high schools and junior colleges, has just been announced by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

Congress, at its last session, authorized such a study to be made over a period of three years and appropriated \$50,000 for the current fiscal year. The committee just appointed, however, will receive actual and necessary traveling expenses only, services at meetings being offered without charge.

Members of the consulting committee are: H. V. Church, principal, Township High School, Cicero, Ill.; Elwood P. Cubberley, Leland Stanford Junior University, Calif.; James B. Edmonson, University of Michigan; Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago; Charles R. Mann, American Council on Education; A. B. Meredith, Commissioner of Education, Connecticut; John K. Norton, Director of Research, National Educational Association; Joseph Roemer, University of Florida; and William F. Russell, Columbia University, N. Y.

Dr. Leonard V. Koos, University of Chicago, has been named associate director of the survey and will head a number of specialists who will be called to Washington for short periods to assist in interpreting data gathered.

MOTORS BANISH KANSAS MULES TO SOUTH LAND

Quadrupeds No Longer Good for Security on Bank Loans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DODGE CITY, Kan.—"There is no doubt but that the mule's days in western Kansas are numbered," said John O'Loughlin, staunch champion of the mule. "There no longer is a place for him since power farming has come into vogue. He isn't even considered good security at the bank."

So the mule, which played a pioneer part in helping the nation's troops make the prairies safe for settlers in the early days of Kansas, is disappearing from the plains as fast as the hoops did from milady's skirts in the '80s.

Mr. O'Loughlin foresees two harbors of refuge for the mule. One is in the South, where this useful quadruped probably will continue to be in demand for an indefinite time on the plantations. The other the army, where, he said, no tractor or motor-driven vehicle is able to meet the demands of packing supplies through rough and untraveled country like the dependable mule.

"I think there always will be a place for the mule in Cuba, too," Mr. O'Loughlin said, "and in hilly regions his services will be indispensable. Mules for the army must be from 14.2 to 15 hands high, but exporters are not so particular."

"Mules stand up under heat and hard work better than horses. Popular belief to the contrary, the mule is hardly ever known to 'run wild' and wind himself up on a barb wire fence. The mule is a glutton for work, and also he kicks harder than a horse. But with kind treatment he becomes gentle enough, and he'd rather be petted than the average horse."

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SAM H. HARRIS presents
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Otis Skinner
IN
A Hundred Years Old
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30

Journey's End
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LOW-RATE OFFER MADE FOR AIR MAIL TO WEST

Southern Skylines Proposal
Is New Factor in Tie-Up
With Post Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Post Office Department and the representatives of the airplane companies carrying mail are still trying to reach a satisfactory agreement regarding rates.

A proposal submitted in connection with pending applications for a transcontinental air mail service between Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, Calif., has been submitted by the Southern Skylines, Inc., of which William G. McAdoo is board chairman. It has been turned over to W. Irving Glover, chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Civil Airways, which is now in session, because of the new rates pending before the department.

The rate proposed by the Skylines company for carrying first-class mail is much lower than that of the Boeing Air Transport Company, which has the contract for carrying air mail between Salt Lake City and San Francisco, its rate being \$1.50 for a thousand miles and 15 cents for each additional hundred miles, while the proposal made by the Skylines company is at the rate of 60 cents for 1000 miles and 6 cents for each additional 100 miles.

At a meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee, composed of representatives of the Department of Commerce and the Post Office Department, progress made for the adoption of a new rate policy for air mail and also the possibility of regrouping air mail lines along natural air transportation fields were reviewed.

Nothing can be done by the committee until the negotiations which have been going on since Sept. 30 between the Post Office Department and the contractors are finished.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Airways will hold a hearing on Nov. 25, 1929, at 10 a. m., for those who are advocating a southwestern transcontinental air mail line. Several proposals are before members of the committee as to the cities that should be included in such a route when established.

One route suggested runs from St. Louis via Tulsa, Fort Worth, and Dallas, to Los Angeles. Another proposal has been made to the committee to extend the line from Atlanta, Birmingham, Fort Worth, and Dallas to Los Angeles. A third contemplates a line from New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, and San Diego to Los Angeles.

Challenge Answered by Senator Norris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Republican insurgency is to be made an issue in the 1930 Senatorial race in Nebraska.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from that State, who in recent years has supported Democratic presidential and Senatorial candidates, sees in the announcement of Samuel R. McKelvie, former Nebraska Governor, that he is a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination next year, a challenge by the regular Republicans of his politics and despite an earlier declaration of intention to retire from the Senate he is now determined to again stand for the office.

According to Mr. Norris he has received word from Nebraska that Mr. McKelvie has informed friends that he accepted a place on the Federal Farm Board for one year only because he contemplates making the race for the Norris seat next summer. Until he was informed of this development Mr. Norris stated that he was determined to leave Washington and return to Nebraska. There he proposed running for the governorship as a part of his program for instituting a state-wide reorganization of administration.

Roosevelt Proposes Canal for Ship Uses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, in the most detailed statement he has made on the future of New York State waterways, told delegates to the New York State Waterways Association at their convention just held here that business men are "awakening" to the value of

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water transportation, and that the only change he will favor in the physical features of the New York barge canal is that it be made into a ship canal.

Referring to the Canadian canals, which he inspected last summer, the Governor said that in almost every mile he saw lake vessels voyaging to Montreal.

"Some of them," he said, "do not carry a much greater capacity than goes in some of our canal boats, but they have a high freeboard and the bridge is 25 feet above the waterline. That is what we should have on our canal. I am in favor of a larger and better barge canal, just as I am in favor of a deeper and better Hudson River."

"Our canal is restricted. To add a foot or two to its depth will be only a temporary measure. As long as there are overhead bridges crossing the canal, it will continue to be a barge canal. When we take off the bridges, we will get the ships."

Census to Be Kept Clear of Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Administration desires to keep the census free from politics. Louis Ludlow (D.), Representative from Indiana, who wrote to President Hoover on the subject, received an assurance to this effect from Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, to whom the President had referred the letter.

Secretary Lamont explained that plans adopted for instructing the 573 supervisors who are to appoint the field force of 100,000 enumerators provide for their instruction as follows:

"All appointments should be made solely with reference to the fitness of the person appointed and without reference to political party affiliation. In making appointments, preference must be given, wherever possible, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors and marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified to hold such positions."

Commenting on these instructions Mr. Ludlow said: "I never have believed that President Hoover, for whose broad-minded fairness and sense of justice I have great respect, would permit political merchandise to be made out of appointments that are to be given to veterans as a reward for military service. The possibility that such a thing may be done has aroused opposition from coast to coast and I have received many letters on the subject. The census is too important an undertaking to be made the football of politics and I am sure the Nation as a whole will applaud the President's decision that these appointments should be made solely on a basis of fitness."

INDUSTRY FINDS TALKING IT OVER IS BEST POLICY

Government and Business
Reach New and Better
Basis of Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Fuller co-operation between the Federal Trade Commission and organized business in the regulation of competition, is indicated by the growing use of "trade practice conferences," says the National Industrial Conference Board.

The greater number of "trade practice conferences" now being held, manifests a tendency on the part of the commission to place greater reliance upon the forces of self-criticism and self-control in business.

"Results of the new policy of co-operation, counsel and guidance in regulating business competition," says the board, "instead of merely prosecuting individual offenders against the law, have amply vindicated those who contended that the ultimate success of governmental regulation of business depended for aid upon self-regulation of business."

"This new administrative strategy evidently has been encouraging both to those directly concerned in effective public administration and to the larger group interested in the elevation of business competition to a higher plane."

The "trade practice conference," as a means of fostering voluntary joint efforts to rid particular lines of trade of widespread abuses and to obtain the formulation of recognized commercial standards, is not a new device, but has come into vogue especially during the last four years. Designated first as "trade practice submittal," this procedure was inaugurated by the commission in 1919 to lighten the congestion of its docket, as it deals not with individual complaints, but with an entire industry as a unit.

During the six years following 1919, such conferences averaged only slightly more than three a year, but from 1925 to 1929, an average of more than 12 a year were held. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, there were 32 such conferences. The evolution of the trade practice conference, although it is still in an experimental stage, is one of the most promising developments of the regulatory work of the commission, in the opinion of the conference board.

POLICE HEAD ADVISES CAR THEFT CRUSADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Heads of police departments all over the country must co-operate more closely to prevent the theft of automobiles, James

F. Higgins, Buffalo commissioner of police, told representatives of the International Association of Auto Theft Squads in annual session here. The curbing of automobile thefts is particularly important inasmuch as nearly every big crime is assisted by a stolen car, the commissioner declared. The stolen car problem is one of the worst police have to cope with, he said.

OUTDOOR 'ADMEN' SEEK TO GET RURAL OPINION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ald of the United States Department of Commerce in making a survey of suburban and rural business communities will be sought by the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, following the adoption of a resolution at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the association here.

The survey, it was said, will be for the purpose of defining to what extent members of the advertising association may extend their operation without impairment of civic improvement projects of the communities.

CITY PLANNERS HEAR POLITICAL FIELD IS THEIRS

Governmental Planning Is
Recommended for Next
Stage in Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The next stage of city planning in Chicago should be "governmental planning," said Prof. Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, former president of the American Political Science Association, in a lecture here.

"We must plan to bring together the 1600 governments within Chicago," he continued. "There are far too many local governing and taxing bodies. Considering the bankrupt condition of the governments of

Chicago, we ought to have a Dawes plan for the city."

Professor Merriam showed, by tracing historical currents, that movements for city planning and zoning in Chicago, opposed as too idealistic at the start, eventually won the support of practical people and bore results.

"In no city has the idea of a plan penetrated so deeply in the hearts of the people," he said, and urged that something similar be done for the city's politics. He deplored what he called "the barbarous situation," of nominating judges by ward committee.

He has no faith in the possibility of "government planning" by either of the political parties, so far as municipal problems are concerned. "In the last 60 years," he said, "the parties have not furnished plans; they have been interested only in the spoils."

By planning, many other fine things might be achieved for the community, he said. He envisioned the possibility of thus improving social welfare, of establishing better standards for housing, for giving the city better recreational facilities and preparing for cultural and artistic expansion.

Center of Lofty Chicago Building Utilized for 24-Story Garage

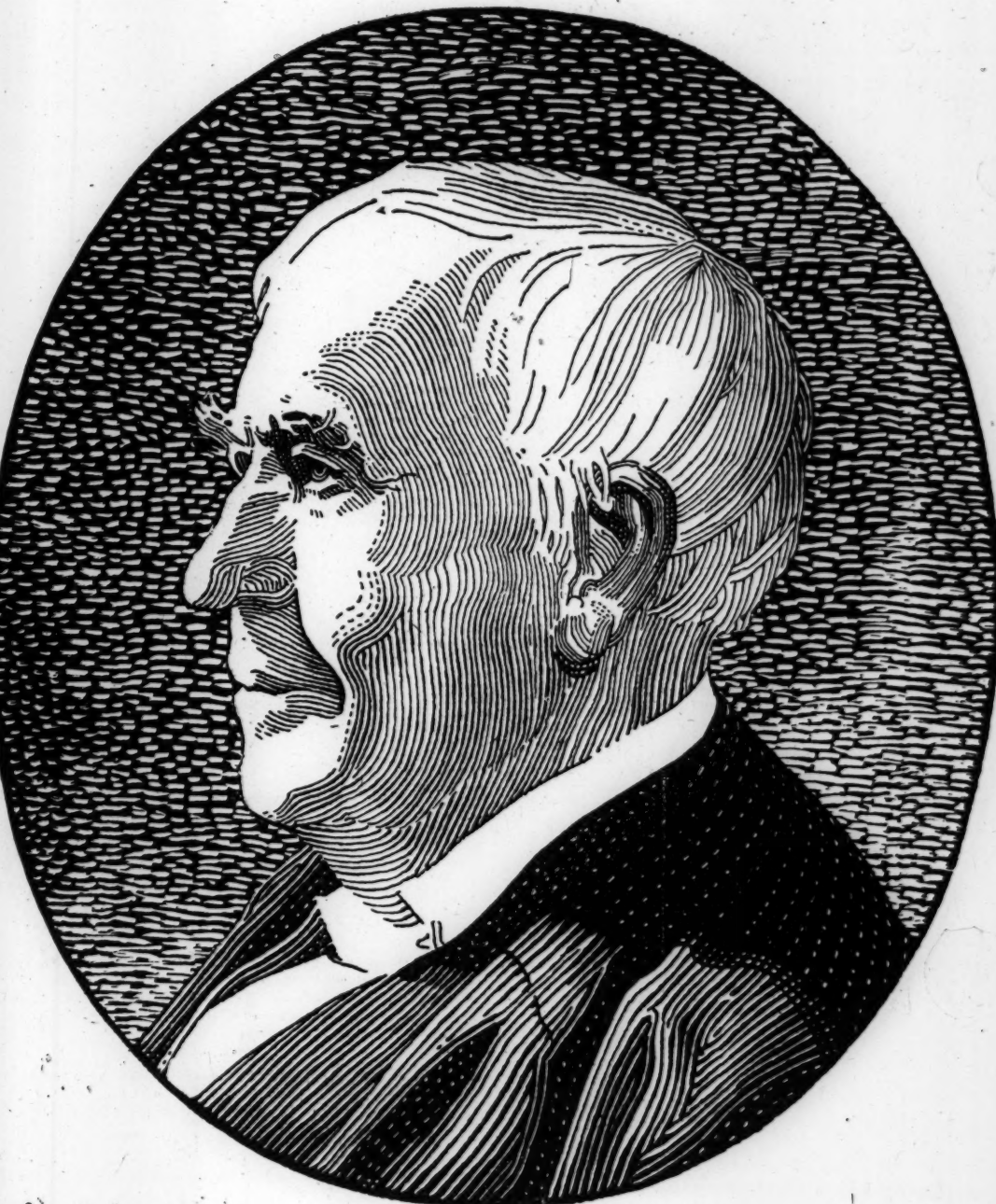
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Utilization of the center of towering office buildings for garage space is the solution to the problem of what to do with the thousands of cars driven to work by office workers in large cities. This is the opinion of Samuel Urow, who operates such a garage in the huge Pure Oil building here.

This garage has a capacity of 600 automobiles, yet its ground floor area is just 66 by 88 feet. The answer is that it soars 24 stories, the cars being taken to their stalls by high-speed elevators. The space occupied is exactly in the center of the building, thus making profitable that portion least attractive for office use. The garage is owned by the owners of the building, but is leased to Mr. Urow.

In addition to being a pioneer in

regard to arrangement, the garage is the first and only one in the world, according to Mr. Urow, to operate entirely automatically. From the time the motorist leaves his automobile until he gets it back, no attendant ever touches it. Machinery, operated by 66 motors, takes care of every movement, all handled from a central switchboard on the first floor.

UNITS ADDED TO PRISON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—The first unit of the new state prison to be established at Attica will be constructed during 1930, the Department of Public Works has announced. The State has acquired 915 acres for the prison, on which a \$10,000,000 institution will be erected. Original plans have been enlarged and three more units of 500 capacity each will be provided.



THOMAS ALVA EDISON

—[1879]—

—[1929]—

As the Colossus of Rhodes bestrode the harbor of that ancient city... lighting the way for mariners far out at sea, Thomas A. Edison, figuratively bestrode the oceans... a greater Colossus, a more gigantic figure of flesh and blood... He bears a torch that lights the world.



This day marks the fiftieth anniversary of the incandescent lamp, Edison's greatest contribution to mankind. For a year or more preparations have been going on to pay a fitting tribute to his genius. Congress has honored him in the name of the nation, with a special

medal. The President has eulogized him in unstinted words of praise. Great men everywhere strive to add lustre to his name. This wealth of homage, to which we add our smaller voice, is rightly due. Yet there is still a finer panegyric. Tonight in every corner of the earth a billion lights are flashing. They vie with the stars in brilliance and number and each one seems to utter a name—the name of "Edison." This, after all, is the greatest tribute, for only the creature can adequately honor the creator.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON



1879

LIGHT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

1929

THE ETERNAL ARTS OF THE EAST

A Pair of IVORY ARM RESTS

Representing "The Nine Masters of Wisdom"
MING DYNASTY 1368-1644

THE CHINESE imagination has always had the gift for seeing "the world in a grain of sand", for carving all Paradise on the cover of a little box, and depicting in fairy-like miniature the most august themes. And so it is delightfully in character to discover carved on each of this pair of arm rests 11½ inches in length, the procession of the nine philosophers, known as the Nine Masters of Wisdom, to the Assembly Hall of the Imperial Palace for conference with the Emperor on the nine phases of the national affairs! This was one of the great annual ceremonies of the Tang Dynasty, and a tradition grew up that the horses would bring good luck and prosperity to every village through which they passed.

In the two beautiful carvings the Nine in wide-brimmed hats are crossing bridges over narrow gorges, and climbing up through pine forests to the lofty peaks of cloud-capped mountains. The work is of exquisite quality, and the ivory has deepened to a wonderful deep yellow almost the color of a calendula.



A Landscape in a Lotus Leaf

Another exquisitely lovely example recently added to these collections shows a whole landscape with figures, in an ivory lotus leaf 10½ inches long. The back is delicately veined and the leaf curls at the edges framing a representation of an official progress. A mandarin in a chariot of state is passing a rice field where coolies are at work. Beyond monks in a monastery wait to receive him. This is a marvellous example of minute perfection, in which the tiniest plants have the verisimilitude of nature. It is delicately colored in tones of soft rose and jade. The collection likewise includes many beautiful small figures of monks and Immortals.

FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NO UPSETS IN SATURDAY PLAY

Surprise Scores Feature—Undefeated Teams Hold Records

With the fourth week-end of the eastern varsity football season completed, a total of only nine of the larger eleven remain undefeated and only two of them unscathed upon. There were no outstanding upsets at the conclusion of Saturday's play, although certain scores were quite surprising.

Previous to Saturday there were three large teams unscathed—Harvard, Dartmouth and Fordham—but of these only Dartmouth and Fordham still retain their distinction for the Crimson played to a spectacular 20-0 tie with the United States Military Academy, while the Green downed Columbia, 34 to 0, and Fordham defeated Holy Cross, 7 to 0.

Of the nine undefeated teams only four continue on untied—Dartmouth, Fordham, Cornell and Pittsburgh. The others, undefeated, but tied, are West Point, Boston College, Carnegie Tech, Harvard and Lehigh.

Harvard Army Features

Unquestionably the most interesting contest of the week-end was the spectacular 20-0 tie between West Point and Harvard, hitherto undefeated and untied teams, with the Crimson favored to win the game by at least two touchdowns. The first half of the game found Harvard leading by the score of 13 to 0, and apparently destined to hold its lead, but Army came out for the third quarter, with Cagle and Murrell at their best, and scored three touchdowns and two after points. The Crimson furnished the story-book climax in the closing minutes when W. Barry Wood Jr., sophomore quarterback, scaled a forward pass, with one foot booted on the 50-yard line to Victor M. Hardin, who caught it through the arms of R. C. Hutchinson, Army back, and took three or four strides to cross the visitors' goal line, and in about four following plays the game was over.

That contest should prove of great value to both teams for the Harvard line failed to come up to expectations and the Army secondary defense faltered against Crimson passes. Harvard's tackle play was excellent, and against Army, and with Dartmouth invading the stadium this week-end, the Crimson coaches have plenty of things about for the Green to ponder. The Army played a 6-2-2 defense, with two secondary backs playing close to the line and just back of the tackles, sneaking Harvard's running and lateral game constantly; but left itself open for the passing game. Harvard was extremely fortunate to tie, for the Army really outplayed the Crimson after the first half.

Green Still Unknown

It had been supposed that Columbia would furnish Dartmouth with enough opposition to test the Green's ability to something substantial about the strength of the Green, but such did not prove the case. The Green team had too much speed and a far better line for the slow Lions and the latter players never were really in position to appear formidable. End play and a charging line that swept the Green back, added two more touchdowns to his high scoring lead in the East, but was kept out of the game most of the time after victory was certain.

For one period Brown outplayed Yale and led, 6 to 0, and was out to repeat its triumph over the previous week, but from the second period on the Brunonians were too hard pressed defensively to think of more scoring and A. J. Booth '22, brilliant Yale halfback shot through a badly worn Brown line for the first Yale score. From then on Yale held Brown powerfully and won the game with another touchdown and the two after points.

Navy Beats Duke

In the other engagements the Naval Academy defeated Duke from the South, 45 to 13; Colgate, plying its third successive intercollegiate game, defeated Indiana, 21 to 6; Pittsburgh downed Nebraska, 19 to 7, and Boston College defeated Dayton, 23 to 7. Colgate would not stand too badly among midwestern teams with victories over Indiana and Michigan State, although a defeat was received from Wisconsin, 13 to 6.

Fordham had pressed to keep its season record intact in the contest with Holy Cross in New York; but finally managed to crash through the Holy Cross tackles to win, 7 to 0. Cornell displayed promising power and defeated Princeton, 13 to 7, for its first victory over the Tigers in 27 long years. The Cornell eleven showed

power, both offensively and defensively, and some likely looking stars.

Queen's Keeps Record Clean

Defeat Western Ontario by the One-Sided Score of 25 to 2 at London

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Queen's	3	0	0	47	7	6
Western Ontario	1	2	1	32	2	2
Western Ontario	0	3	1	62	0	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Queen's University maintained their undefeated record in the Intercollegiate Rugby Union here Saturday when they defeated the University of Western Ontario by 25 to 2, the reverse being the third in succession for the locals, who are playing in the senior series for the first time this fall. This was the first game for Western Ontario and marked the opening of the new stadium, as Queen's had won their previous two games Western Ontario were slow to hit their real form and by the time they had settled down the winners had secured a commanding lead.

The losers' line failed to give Savard the proper protection on his kicks and seven of them were blocked, Queen's securing a touchdown and two field goals as the result of these mistakes, but gradually the line stiffened. Queen's led by 15 to 0 at the end of the first period, 21 to 1 at half time and 25 to 1 at the end of the third period.

Harvard Chess Team Defeats West Point

Crimson Wins Five of Eight Matches and Draws Another

The second annual chess match between Harvard University and the United States Military Academy was played Saturday night, after the football game, at Cambridge, with the Harvard team, composed mainly of untied players, maneuvering its way to a decisive victory.

The first game to finish, and one of the best played, was won by Martin C. Stark of Harvard, a freshman from Washington, D. C., who sacrificed a knight on the fifteenth move of a bishops' opening played against Cadet Howard H. Dudley '31. A fine checkmate followed in six moves. But a few minutes later West Point evened the score when Cadet John D. Matheson '33, successfully defended against the none too cautious attack of Paul M. Chalkley, sneaking Harvard's running and lateral game constantly; but left itself open for the passing game. Harvard was extremely fortunate to tie, for the Army really outplayed the Crimson after the first half.

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COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Penn State 2, Haverford 1.
Syracuse 2, Hamilton 0.
Yale 3, Pennsylvania 3.
Annapolis 5, F. and M. 0.
Dartmouth 7, N. H. 1.
Penn State 2, Haverford 1.
Williams 1, Rensselaer 1.
Worcester P. 1, Wesleyan 0.
Lehigh 4, Swarthmore 1.
Salem 1, Boston Hall 1.
St. Stephen's 1, Stevens Tech 1.
Amherst 2, Brown 0.

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OKLA II IS WINNER OF LIPTON TROPHY

Captures First Place in Morning—Third in Afternoon

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Okla II, of the Central Long Island fleet, sailed by William McHugh won the Gulf-Lipton yacht series raced on Lake Pontchartrain.

The Okla II, captured first place for the first time in the series, by finishing first in the morning event and third in the afternoon in the final of the three races. Sparkler II of New Orleans was second in the series. William Porteus in Stewart's boat, the Vixen secured second in the morning race with the Sparkler II, of New Orleans third.

David Wuescher's Chico crossed the finishing line first in the afternoon event, beating out the Vixen, while the Okla II was third. The Mambi, sailed by Rida and sailing from Havana, came in fourth.

The Ed of Chesapeake Bay, winner of the international class championship won the first race.

The Sparkler II scored 30 points for the series. Chico was 25, Mambi 25, Chico 25; Ed 23; Vixen 20; Star Gazer 16; Peggy 14; Limbus 12; Movie Star 8; Starlite (withdrawn after first race); Stella 6.

College Football Results

McGill's Net Team Defeats Toronto

Wins Intercollegiate Title by a Single Point

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—McGill University won the Canadian intercollegiate tennis championship here on Saturday when the final matches in the singles and doubles were played. The championship brought out entries from six colleges, but the two finals were Toronto-McGill matches. Previous to the singles finals McGill led by 9 points to Toronto's 6, but the local team won the singles when Walter Martin, Toronto, defeated Charles W. Leslie, McGill, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3, and took the doubles when Leslie and W. H. Hiltz, McGill, defeated Martin and W. S. Noyes, McGill, 6-4, 6-3, to give McGill a 12 to 11 victory. The summary:

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Walter Martin, University of Toronto defeated Charles W. Leslie, McGill University, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Charles W. Leslie and W. H. Hiltz, McGill University, defeated Walter Martin and W. S. Noyes, University of Toronto, 6-5, 6-4, 6-3.

TRACK CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY TORONTO TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—University of Toronto won the Canadian intercollegiate track and field championship here on Saturday, when at half time in the mile relay race the Toronto team won the mile relay race by three yards from McGill University. At the end of the program of 14 events on Friday Toronto had scored 61 points, McGill 57 and Queen's 8, and the result of the relay gave Toronto 66, McGill 60 and Queen's 9.

The race was a thrilling one all the way. Toronto secured a three-yard lead in the first quarter, but trailed at the start of the final lap by the same distance. The Toronto team, led by home stretch and finished in front in 3m. 28.5-sec., less than two seconds behind the record. The teams were: Toronto—McGill—Bourneau, Hurd, Bourne and Drew.

A. A. U. CONVENTION DATES

NEW YORK—Official notices of the forty-first annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States have been mailed by Daniel J. Ferris, national secretary-treasurer, to 259 delegates of various associations throughout the United States. The convention will be held at the Hotel Statler in St. Louis on Nov. 17, 18 and 19.

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W. P. FOSS IS NEW BILLIARD HEAD

Fred Jones Succeeds Appleby as Secretary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The National Association of Amateur Billiard Players is now headed by Wilson P. Foss, United States amateur billiard champion in 1900. He succeeded Lloyd Watson, who has been elected a delegate-at-large, for a two-year term. The election of Fred Jones as secretary to succeed Francis S. Appleby, who also has been chosen a delegate-at-large, is another important change.

Other officers of the association are: Earl A. Renner of Youngstown, O., who was re-elected vice-president, and George L. Dunn, who continues as treasurer. Other delegates-at-large are: Elvin Edwards, the Class A 182 ballkline player, and Joseph R. Johann, former United States Class B 182 ballkline champion.

NATIONAL REGATTA TO BE ROWED IN MORNING

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Harry P. Burke, president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, announced here that the 1929 national rowing championship regatta in Boston next August would be rowed in the morning. This radical departure in the schedule of the regatta events, the association, he said, was authorized at a meeting of the executive committee last Saturday night.

He also announced that the college regatta held by Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, preliminary to the annual classic in June, would be decided in the morning at Boston.

VERMONT FENCING COACH

BURTON, Vt. (AP)—Lieutenant Merrill of Fort Ethan Allen has been appointed coach of the University of Vermont fencing team. Matches with Norwich and Montpelier, A. A. have been arranged. G. Basilisco of Brooklyn, N. Y. is captain and J. Serelman of Burlington manager.

MAPLE LEAFS TO TRAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Sixteen players of the Toronto Maple Leaf Hockey Club of the National Hockey League reported to manager J. C. Smythe here on Saturday and will leave this morning for a 10-day physical training period at Port Elgin, where they trained last year. The players were: Lorne Chabot and Benjamin Grant, P. I. 25, William & Mary 14, Dickinson 7, George Washington 6, Annapolis 6, Brooklyn 5, Western Maryland 23, Temple 0, Wesleyan 20, Miami 12, Muhlenberg 12, Lehigh 12, N. Y. Aggies 12, Cooper Union 6, Syracuse 8, Johns Hopkins 6, Chicago 18, Indiana N. S. 0, Colgate 21, Illinois N. S. 0, Ohio State 1, Michigan 0, Illinois 7, Iowa 7, Minnesota 19, Northwestern 14, Purdue 25, De Pauw 7, Carbondale 6, Normal 0, Carroll 18, Lake Forest 7, Coe 12, Monmouth 7, De Kalb 12, Mount Morris 0, Knox 25, Augustana 0, Macamozoo W. Normal 14, Lombard 6, Wisconsin 12, Shurtleff 0, North Central 45, Wheaton 0, Akron 14, Resurrection 0, Augsburg 6, Concordia 0, Brighams 12, Lake Geneva 6, Crane 6, Morton 7, De la Salle 6, Bluffton 0, Denison 6, Commercial 0, Boston College 23, Dayton 7, Earlham 20, Franklin 0.

HOCKEY LEAGUE TO MEET

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A meeting of the Canadian-American Hockey League will be held here Wednesday. James E. Doolley, league president, has announced that ratification of the schedule is expected to be the chief item of business.

No Surprises in Canadian Rugby

Montreal and Hamilton Win in the Only Two Close Games of the Day

CANADIAN SENIOR RUGBY STANDINGS (Eastern Canada)

INTERPROVINCIAL UNION

Team	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Hamilton	3	0	0	76	11	4
St. Michaels	2	1	0	38	4	2
Argonauts	1	2	1	13	2	0
Ottawa	0	3	0	8	66	0

Ontario Group No. 1

Team	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Balm Beach	3	0	0	31	13	6
St. Michaels	2	1	0	38	4	2
Kitchener	2	2	0	30	4	0
Camp Borden	0	3	1	45	0	0

Ontario Group No. 2

Team	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Sarnia	3	0	0	47	11	6
Windsor	2	1	0	28	25	4
Hamilton	2	2	1	24	21	2
Varsity	0	3	1	18	40	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—There were no surprises in the eight senior rugby games played in Eastern Canada on Saturday, although there were two close games. In the Interprovincial Union, Montreal defeated Toronto Argonauts by 7-to-6, the second one-point defeat for the Argonauts on successive Saturdays, while in the Ontario Union, Hamilton defeated University of Toronto 8-to-1. Sarnia won 10 minutes' overtime, the first overtime game of the season.

At Hamilton in the Interprovincial Union, Hamilton Tigers defeated Ottawa by 55-to-6, the largest score made in senior football since the war. In the Ontario Union, Balm Beach defeated Kitchener by 7-to-6, the second one-point defeat for the Argonauts on successive Saturdays, while in the Interprovincial Union, Queen's in the Intercollegiate, and Sarnia and Balm Beach in the Ontario groups have all won three games and lost none.

MASSACHUSETTS FAIR WIN

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Two Massachusetts men, William F. Young '30 of Lexington and George W. Chase '20 of Brookline, Norwich University, won the cavalry night ride over a course of 11½ miles, ending early Sunday. Capt. E. N. Harlan and another evened out two men teams were entered.

NEW RECORD FOR MISS HITOMI

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP)—Miss Kinaya Hitomi of Japan ran the 60 meters in 7.6-sec. Sunday to better the world's record of 9.2-sec.

SPECIAL SALE of Autumn Fashions

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Please write for Catalogue
Come and Compare the Value

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Will show their New Autumn & Winter Models from beginning of September, including newest Tweeds and Cloth Costumes for Autumn

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LONDON, ENGLAND
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Green and Black Figured Marble, silvered dial, black figures... £30.0.0.

Yellow and Black Figured Marble, silvered dial, raised gilt figures... £20.0.0.

An illustrated Brochure of the Company's Modern Clocks sent upon request.

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JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS TO H. M. THE KING
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(At the Corner of Glasshouse Street)
NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS ANYWHERE

GAMES CARDS and PARTY FAVORS at EVER JOHNSON'S
155 WASHINGTON ST.
Cor. Cornhill Boston
Everything for Sport and Recreation

Can you say: 'Britain's Crispest Biscuits'?
It's easier to say—
Peek Frean's

Founded at Chiswick in 1790 by Thomas Adamson
T. H. ADAMSON & SONS
Builders and Contractors
Decorators
Stone and Marble Masons

129 and 145 High Street, Putney, S.W. 15, London, England
Telephone Putney 4545-3 lines

17 Peek Frean favourites in
P. F. Assorted
Peek Frean & Co. Ltd., London, S.E. 16, England

JAEGER
Pure Wool

Interpretations of the Mode
Always stocked at the Saxone stores throughout the British Isles.

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229-231 Regent Street London W.1.

There is no town of any importance where "Jaeger" cannot be obtained.

ENGLAND
LONDON: 352-354 Oxford Street, W. 1.
16 Old Bond Street, W. 1.
102 Kensington High Street, W. 8.
456 Strand, W. C. 2.
26 Sloane Street, S. W. 1.
131a Victoria Street, S. W. 1.
BATH: 19 New Bond Street.
BIRMINGHAM: 12 Corporation Street.
BRISTOL: 80 Park Street.
EASTBOURNE: 6 Grove Road.
LEEDS: 6 Commercial Street.
LIVERPOOL: 64 Bold Street and 4 Castle Street.
MANCHESTER: 30 King Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Northumberland Street.
PLYMOUTH: 98 Old Town Street.
SCARBOROUGH: 6 Royal Hotel Shops.

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH: 119a Princes Street.
GLASGOW: 16 Buchanan Street.
ABERDEEN: 91 Union Street.
DUNDEE: 63 Reform Street.
NORTH BERWICK: 23 Station Road.
ST. ANDREWS: 1a Greyfriars Garden.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK: 590 Fifth Avenue.
BOSTON: 402 Boylston Street.
CHICAGO: 222 No. Michigan Avenue.
CLEVELAND: 341 Euclid Avenue.
LOS ANGELES: 111 W. 7th Street.
PHILADELPHIA: 1701 Chestnut Street.
SAN FRANCISCO: 218 Post Street.

CANADA
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DUCE'S POWER ENHANCED IN FASCIST ITALY

Prime Minister Responsible
to King, Not Parliament,
for Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The most fundamental constitutional change brought about by the Fascist Government is the law enacted on Dec. 24, 1925, dealing with the special office of the Prime Minister and defining his attributes and prerogatives. Referring to this law in his recent speech to the General Assembly of the Fascist Party, Signor Mussolini rightly described it as "one of the most revolutionary" of the Fascist régime, adding that, as a result of its application, both in letter and in spirit, the figure of the Prime Minister had now taken solid consistency. It was this law that gave juridical recognition to the dictatorship established by the Duce, that virtually abolished the control of Parliament over the executive, thus bringing parliamentary government in Italy to an end, and, finally, it was this law that concentrated vast powers and exceptional prerogatives in the hands of one statesman.

Name Duce Not Misleading
The new status of the Italian Prime Minister seemed to many so akin to the Chancellor type of premiership that it was hinted that Signor Mussolini's present title should be changed into that of Chancellor. The idea, however, was dropped, not only because it was found inexpedient to give to the Italian Premier a "foreign" appellation, but mainly because the present holder of the highest office in the Italian state is already known to Italians and to foreigners by the familiar name of "Duce," which is as dignified as that of Chancellor. The German Chancellor was simply the organ of the Kaiser's policy. In Fascist Italy the Prime Minister is responsible to the King for the general policy of the Government, and his position differs from any previous conception of the Premier's power in a constitutional and monarchical state.

In the first place, the Italian Prime Minister is made responsible to the King for the government of the country, and not to Parliament. He is moreover, the veritable chief of the Cabinet and not merely primus inter pares with respect to the other members of the Cabinet. In the Italian Constitution ministers were recognized as individuals and not as a Cabinet. Formerly individual ministers were responsible to the King for their respective departments; now ministers, while still remaining the King's ministers and continuing to be responsible to the King for their particular departments, are equally responsible to the Prime Minister for their policy. One of the most important prerogatives granted to the Prime Minister is that which empowers him to submit to the Crown measures for establishing or suppressing ministries or for modifying their number or duties. This measure repeals the Act of 1904, whereby the number and attributions of the several ministries could only be modified by legislative enactments. Parliament had thus been deprived of the right of organizing the administration of the state, and this power has now been vested in the Prime Minister.

Changed Relations
The pre-eminent position given to the Prime Minister has naturally altered the relations existing between him and ministers and between ministers and the King. The Prime Minister, determines the policy to be followed by the entire Cabinet, and he alone is empowered to dictate with the King matters affecting the general policy of the Cabinet. Relations between the King and other ministers are strictly limited to questions concerning their particular departments, but, as expressly specified by the law, the general policy of the Cabinet is a matter reserved "exclusively" to the Prime Minister, who is personally and directly responsible for it to the King. Accordingly, the Prime Minister may make decisions on vital questions of general policy without being obliged to submit them previously to the Cabinet for approval. The Duce has frequently made use of this power; for instance, was prepared by the Duce under his own responsibility, and the Cabinet was only informed of the decision after the Prime Minister had already been concluded. The Cabinet Council is, of course, a valuable organ; its advice must be taken in certain cases specified expressly by the law, but it is considered to be unsuited to exercise that continuous action which the Prime Minister is necessary to coordinate their activity. This action is entrusted to the Prime Minister.

A very striking innovation in constitutional practice is that no subject can be included in the order of the day of either Chamber without the approval of the Prime Minister. This dependence of the executive of the Legislature, and the Prime Minister may always oppose any discussion on Parliament on any current question of general policy if he so desires. The control of Parliament over the executive is thereby abolished, and the only power of opposition left to Parliament is to reject the departmental budgets.

**Jews in Palestine
Await Commission**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—Disappointment is widespread because the Inquiry Commission, which was due to leave England in mid-October, is restricted under the terms of reference "to inquire into the immediate causes which led to the recent outbreaks in Palestine and to make recommendations necessary to avoid a recurrence of the outbreak." These terms are considered to be both a departure from, and a limitation of, the original Colonial Office announcement that the inquiry would concern itself as to whether the outbreak might be regarded as preconcerted and due to organized action. The Arab spokesmen express their disagreement because the commission is barred from probing into the general policy, thus precluding a hearing of the Arab case against the Balfour Declaration, which is claimed to be the real, if not the sole reason for the anti-Jewish feeling. The Zionists do not conceal their concern lest the commission confine itself to the immediate causes, and to future preventive measures, and above all lest it neglect to hold searching examination of the conduct of the Palestine Administration, whom, next to a few unreasoning Moslem ringleaders, the Zionists blame for the recent disaster.

Thus, while the Arabs had hoped that the commission might be empowered to recommend a reversal of the so-called pro-Zionist policy (therefore favoring an international rather than all-British, albeit impartial commission), the Zionists are satisfied with a British commission, but had hoped it would be sufficiently authoritative to reaffirm strongly the policy of a Jewish home in Palestine.

In spite of misgivings in both camps, however, the British authorities declare the commission's investigations will be aboveboard and searching.

While the Government is busy preparing a full account of events for the commission, the commercial boycott is becoming daily more widespread, and all Government efforts to break it up have so far been unavailing. The Arab merchants, acting, they say, under the orders of the Arab executive, steadfastly refused to sign the proclamation drafted by the district commissioner of Jerusalem calling all races, creeds, religions in the Holy City to freely trade with one another.

Whoever is the greatest loser, nobody gains by the boycott, which in addition to material loss alienates communities, separates lifelong friends and business associates, and perpetuates the animosities born of the recent disturbances, which the sooner forgotten the better.

MIXING INDUSTRY IN CANADA
MONTREAL, Que.—According to the natural resources department of the Canadian National Railways, mineral production in Canada has shown marked increase this year over 1928. Figures available to date indicate that total production for 1929 will be more than \$300,000,000.

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The American Consul in Action and What It Means to Be One

By RICHARD F. BOYCE

THE question, "Why be an American consul?" was asked me by the examining board when I applied for admission into the consular service of the United States. No doubt every tourist who encounters consuls in various parts of the world asks himself the same question. He encounters him in large cities and in small ones, in cold countries and in hot countries, in pleasant surroundings and in wretched places, in large American communities abroad and in places where he has no one but the stranger of natives to associate with; in countries with well-ordered governments and in others where one has to be constantly alert against besetting danger; in countries at peace and countries at war; in sea ports, river ports, deep in the jungles, far across deserts, high up in the mountains.

In short there is probably no one person who has ever been in all the places American consuls are now stationed, not even the foreign secretary. In countries who consume two years' time in inspecting the offices in only one section of the globe. It might be worth some adventurous traveler's time, just for diversion, to see how quickly he could accomplish a journey to every American consular post in the world. He would encounter many interesting experiences. Perhaps he would have some narrow escapes. He would visit every country in the world, but if he could not do so, he would have to do so in a very different way. He would have to go to the consular post in the world, he would encounter many interesting experiences. Perhaps he would have some narrow escapes. He would visit every country in the world, but if he could not do so, he would have to do so in a very different way. He would have to go to the consular post in the world, he would encounter many interesting experiences. Perhaps he would have some narrow escapes. He would visit every country in the world, but if he could not do so, he would have to do so in a very different way.

One of Those Happy Intuitions

My answer, as I recall it, to that question was rather vague and unsatisfactory as little as I did of a consul's duties and life, I believe my choice of careers must have been one of those happy intuitive decisions that people sometimes make which fortunately change their lives to their entire satisfaction. I had never seen a consul or a consular office, and I had read of "Kings" hardly an authoritative dissertation on consular service. I tremble to think how near I came to refusing the appointment as vice-consul when it came.

What is a consular officer? That is the question. The law and the tradition are equally unenthusiastic in their descriptions. The most you can get out of them is the fact that consuls are officials who "live abroad and protect American interests, commerce and seamen." There is nothing romantic about that, and the description leaves too much to the imagination to excite further investigation. It is like describing an actor as one who speaks and moves, or a hero as one who does his duty.

How does he live? Where does he educate his children? How often does he go home? What is his life like? What are his expenses? How does he keep in touch with American life? What kind of a person is he socially? What training and education does he possess? What are his amusements? Has he an honorable character? Would I wish to have my daughter marry a consul? Has he a serious responsibility to perform? Is he ever in serious danger? Does he work hard? Should I ask him to dine or should he ask me? Would he accept a tip? What future has he? What kind of a wife has he? Should I pity, admire, assist, oppose, ignore or be a consul?

Imagine yourself on an American ship leaving New York for some distant part of the world. The ship carries cargo and passengers and will stop at several ports before returning to the United States.

The Captain Sees the Consul
If you are the captain of the ship, you expect to see the American Consul at each port you touch, to report to him any damages sustained by bad weather, to get a bill of health, which insures against the ship's being quarantined on return—to discharge or hire some members of the crew. In some port there may be claims of debt against the ship, new regulations as to docking, or other of the innumerable things that cause difficulties and delay in sailing. The consul is there to assist in straightening matters out. Perhaps the captain finds it necessary to arrive at midnight and must leave in two hours—the consul is on the job just the same.

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authorities in case you innocently violate a law, and in many simpler or more serious ways as necessity arises.

Everyone on the ship is affected directly or indirectly by what a consul is and does in every sizeable port a vessel touches. When conditions are normal and no difficulties arise the ship's contact is of only very brief. When mutiny, sickness, disease, or damage by storm bring trouble on board, or strikes, legal actions, revolutions, wars and epidemics bring troubles ashore, the consul's part may be considerable indeed. Under some conditions the ship cannot sail without his consent.

If you are living or are touring abroad, and if you happen to be in a country where order prevails, officials of the country have no desire to persecute you, and your knowledge of local laws and customs is sufficient to guide you in your usual mode of living, you may never meet a consul and have no need for his advice or assistance. And yet if you should pass away while abroad, without a member of your family present, the consul would have to take charge of your personal effects, notify your relatives, and quite probably arrange for your burial. If you had no will, he might have to administer your estate, among relatives scattered all over the world.

[This is the first of six articles on this subject. The second is scheduled for tomorrow.]

VICTORIA EXAMINES BUTTER SUBSTITUTES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Those concerned in the dairying industry in Victoria are alarmed at the increasing sales of margarine and copra butter, and are organizing to obtain Government protection for their product. They ask that the use of milk and its products for the manufacture of margarine should be forbidden, and also that the use of the word "butter" to describe any article which does not contain at least 80 per cent of butter fat should be prohibited.

The Agricultural Department is investigating the position, and it is probable that there will be legislation to regulate the sale of these substitutes.

MAP OF AUSTRALIA "LACKS PUBLICITY"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The map of Australia is not recognized by people who see it in many countries, said H. W. Clapp, chief commissioner of the Victorian railways, at a meeting of the Standards Association of Australia. He emphasized the desirability of a publicity campaign in overseas countries.

He suggested also a brand symbol of progress for standard products. Sir George Julius, who presided, said that standardization would without doubt go a long way toward assisting the stimulation of inter-imperial trade.

VICTORIA MAY CLOSE THREE RACE COURSES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Victorian Ministry has decided to restrict horse racing in the State.

It is proposed to close three proprietary courses and compensate the owners from a fund to be derived by a levy on the receipts of other racing organizations. About 40 fewer race meetings will be permitted each year.

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London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
For two months London has been indebted to the B. B. C. for all concerts. Now, however, private enterprise revives as the vacation season ends, and recitalists are again launching those performances of which so many are given and so few remembered. Why? The reasons are worth considering. Three recitals lately held in Wigmore Hall form a convenient basis for the discussion. The first was by Kathleen Lévi, a young pianist obviously getting her experience: the second was by Gertrude Peppercorn, a pianist with mature equipment and plenty of experience; the third was by the Snow String Quartet, an organization led by Jessie Snow, which is known to have artistic ideals and to pursue them conscientiously. Not one of these recitals reached the highest class—not even that which in academic terminology would be called "Beta plus." Yet just one concert made an impression beyond that of the moment. The Snow String Quartet achieved it through their program.

Now the superlative artists, the Kreislers and Casalses, may perform any program they like, and yet always bring out fresh beauty in familiar works, and bestow intimacy on unfamiliar music.

A Failure in Initiative

Lesser artists insist, too frequently, upon performing the very works in which interpreters of genius have set a standard to be challenged by their peers only. Worse still, selection is contracted to the same few master works. When a Kreisler or a Schnabel, for example, will sometimes play the unfamiliar Beethoven sonatas, smaller artists continually repeat the "Kreislerer," the "Appassionata" and the "Waldstein." Sterile repetition does them no service. Probably had their audience heard some recent notable performance, Beethoven wrote 10 sonatas for violin and piano, and 32 for piano alone. Why not do something useful and play them? The amount of unperformed music—past and present—is prodigious. Artists who seek it out and perform what is worth hearing are doing something better than serving their own ends.

Take players of the fine intelligence of Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. Separately neither of them is a pianist of the Paderewski or Gieseking class. Together they have perfected an ensemble in music for two pianos which is a rare and exquisite delight, and they play interesting works that most people hardly knew existed. The Concerto for two pianos by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, played at a recent promenade concert was a case in point.

Inadequacies
Unfortunately neither Miss Lévi nor Miss Peppercorn showed such initiative. Kathleen Lévi took Beethoven's Sonata in E major, Op. 109.

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for her pièce de résistance, followed it up by Schumann's "Papillons," toyed gently with new works in a group of accepted pieces by Bax, Medtner, Debussy and Ravel, and wound up with a group by Chopin. What can an immature musician have to say of value in music of such noble maturity as Beethoven's Op. 109? The surprise is not that Miss Lévi's performance "made nothing," as they say in German, but that at some moments it should have distantly glimpsed the essential intention of the composer. Her small, dry tone, her insensitive phrasing, her not impeccable technique, were severe handicaps.

Gertrude Peppercorn has an altogether bigger equipment. With a shapely (though not infallible) technique, a sense of style and a power of indicating musical contour by firm continuous lines of thought, she has also the direct address of the accustomed concert player. But her program was thoroughly hackneyed—unless one excepts the Variations in F by Mozart. Her performance of Beethoven's "Appassionata" was vehement, not yastionate; her interpretation of three pieces by Debussy business-like, not imaginative. The best

THE HOME FORUM

The Finnish Tales of Topelius

FINLAND—the land of a thousand waters, of rushing, tumbling rivers, roaring cataracts and placid inland lakes; the land wherein one may travel for days through water locks upon canals cut straight through scenery that is even jungle-like in its lush growth—lends itself unusually well to literary fancy. He who has become somewhat aware of this northern republic eagerly reaches for a book of Finnish Fairy Tales, well knowing that therein must lie encompassed much of the uniqueness of these northern home folk. Fairy tales and myths, hero songs and sagas carry best the most intimate traditions of a people, and are especially illustrative of bygone ages. True, superstitions may make up a large portion of these tales, but frequently much historical fact lies at their foundation.

While two volumes of Finlantic Fairy Tales by Zachris Topelius picture somewhat the bleakness of the north country, they deal as well with floral and bird lore, and all carry a natural and unstressed moral.

Written in Swedish, the early translations of the tales of Topelius into German were greeted cordially, and read with avidity, since all that comes from this actual land of the midnight sun has a strong appeal. Ise Meyer-Lüne, one of the translators of the works by Topelius, says of him in an epilogue to one of these volumes:

"Though faithfully performing his duty as professor of history at the University of Helsinki, it was in his writing that he lived and had joy. Whimsically he once divulged how one may find a fairy tale:

"On a summer morning early," he directed, "you must pick your way along a field while still the dew lies heavily on the grass; there you will find fairy tales written by the thousand. Then you must go to the sea shore, where the tiny ruffled waves drift in gleaming stretches across the water; between them you will find stories written in blue letters, which you must learn to decipher. In autumn you must listen to the rustle of the tall firs for tales about giants of days of old. . . . In winter you must read the verses of the frost flowers on the window panes, and learn to interpret the beautiful pictures painted by hoar frost upon the branches in the forest. In spring you must watch the play of colors in the evening sky, in order to discover in it the fairy castle that gleams like gold. And at all times you must read the silvery legends written in the stars; these are the loftiest and the purest. . . . All mountains and rocks, trees, shrubs and herbs have their peculiar story. One must be able to behold the glittering dust on butterfly wings and the beautiful markings of flower petals."

Zachris Topelius has maintained his childlike vision, which enables him to transmit to us a strong sense

of the indigenous beauty of his home land. Such titles as, "The Cloud Giant," "The Anemone," "The Great Plans of the Birch Tree," "Unda Marina's Silver Urn," "The Water Lily," "The Weather Vane," raise a beguiling interest. And when one reads in the concluding lines of the Anemone tale that the heroine of the story assures the butterfly that "love never faileth," even if butterflies must flit about and are none too constant, one can well understand how her sister anemones listen in silent wonder, and the hoary juniper tree becomes thoughtful. For the weaving of the Water Lily tale Topelius surrounds his charming heroine with the interesting figures of a young birch tree, whose long curly locks dip and mirror themselves in the waters of a lake so clear that one may watch the gambols of the little fish on its sandy bottom; a great gray boulder; a stalk of reed grass; a tie-post for boats; a boundary stone; a great yellow moth; and the southwest wind. A fiery sunset, foamy waves, and a dragon fly that carries greetings from the water lily to the young birch tree lend atmosphere; while Old Neptune with his undersea coral castle that is topped with a silver roof, helps to make up the fairy element. Truly, a generous assortment of fairy stuff, from which even less gifted writers might construct a superior poem!

In another volume of these sagas we find one about "The Birch Tree and the Star." This story carries a description of a historical condition most uniquely entwined into its unfolding. The two children, Sylvester and Sylvia, endeavor themselves to the reader from the outset. Having become separated from their parents during political upheaval, they seek their home by diligently looking for a birch tree standing in a garden before their home, through whose foliage the evening star shines, which mark constitutes their only early memory. When people answer their quest with a doubtful mien, and say, "There are thousands of birch trees, and Finland is large," the boy replies confidently, "But God is greater," and they continue their search, until, through persistence and prayer they reach their goal at Winkistide.

A winter saga about Cloud-Beard and Sky-High is worthy of a paragraph in translated quotation. We read: "Cloud-Beard and Sky-High were two giant fir trees that stood for many years on the distant Finnish plains. They overtopped all other trees. In spring the black thrushes sang charming songs in their branches, and the little lavender heather blossoms looked up to the fir with wonderment, as if to say, 'How is it possible to grow so high, and stay so long a time!' But in winter, when the snow storms held the entire region in bondage, when the grass was gone, and the heather blossoms slept under the white coverlet, then the wind tore through the fir tops, but the first stood firm. Singing a song helped them the better to endure. So they sang:

Hark this message:
Far to northward,
Brave and bold,
Deeply rooted
In the earth,
Breathing firm-winds,
We are standing
Since of old.
Winter snow
And summer rain
Come again,
Seasons fly
And clouds pass by.
But we stand
Strong and grand
Lend your ear to counsel wise,
Grow stronger as you higher rise.

The children are told to interpret the song of the fir trees by reason of their innate kindness, and they have come endowed with the ability to spread sunshine and happiness everywhere. To this fairy tale a detailed moral is quaintly attached. The author concludes:

"Recently I saw two children, Innocence, joy and happiness flowed from them to all who met them. The frost on the window panes, the snow on the roads, and the icy covering of human hearts melted before it. Dry twigs grew fresh leaves, roses blossomed in withered hedges, and larks poured down their carols from the sky."

E. M. C.

The Musical Mouse

He is little, even for a mouse. He scampers from beneath the piano in the practice room, stops suddenly, and scampers back again. Such a little fellow, scurrying across the floor, his tiny feet making tiny sixteen notes of music on the concrete.

After this rather hurried but impressive entrance and exit, he peeps from his hiding place, raises his pointy nose, draws his feet beneath him, and curls his tail into a nice round C shape. Then the duet begins. Before this it has been a solo, something that the violin is singing. But now the little mouse makes it a duet. C, d, e, f, a—the violin plays. E, f, g, a, b—the mouse sings the mouse. Rather a lovely song, and the harmony not bad. Ee-ee-ee-ee-ee, a, e, f, g, a, b. Ee-ee-ee-ee-ee. A pretty melody, but an Ee-ee-ee-ee-ee occasionally off pitch. More practice, little mouse. But not tonight, let us call it enough.

A last note on the violin, and a high, soft Ee-ee-ee. The duet is over. Then a quick swishing of the long, gray tail and a movement of the little gray body, and a tail, tail, tail of feet on the concrete. Till tomorrow night, little mouse.

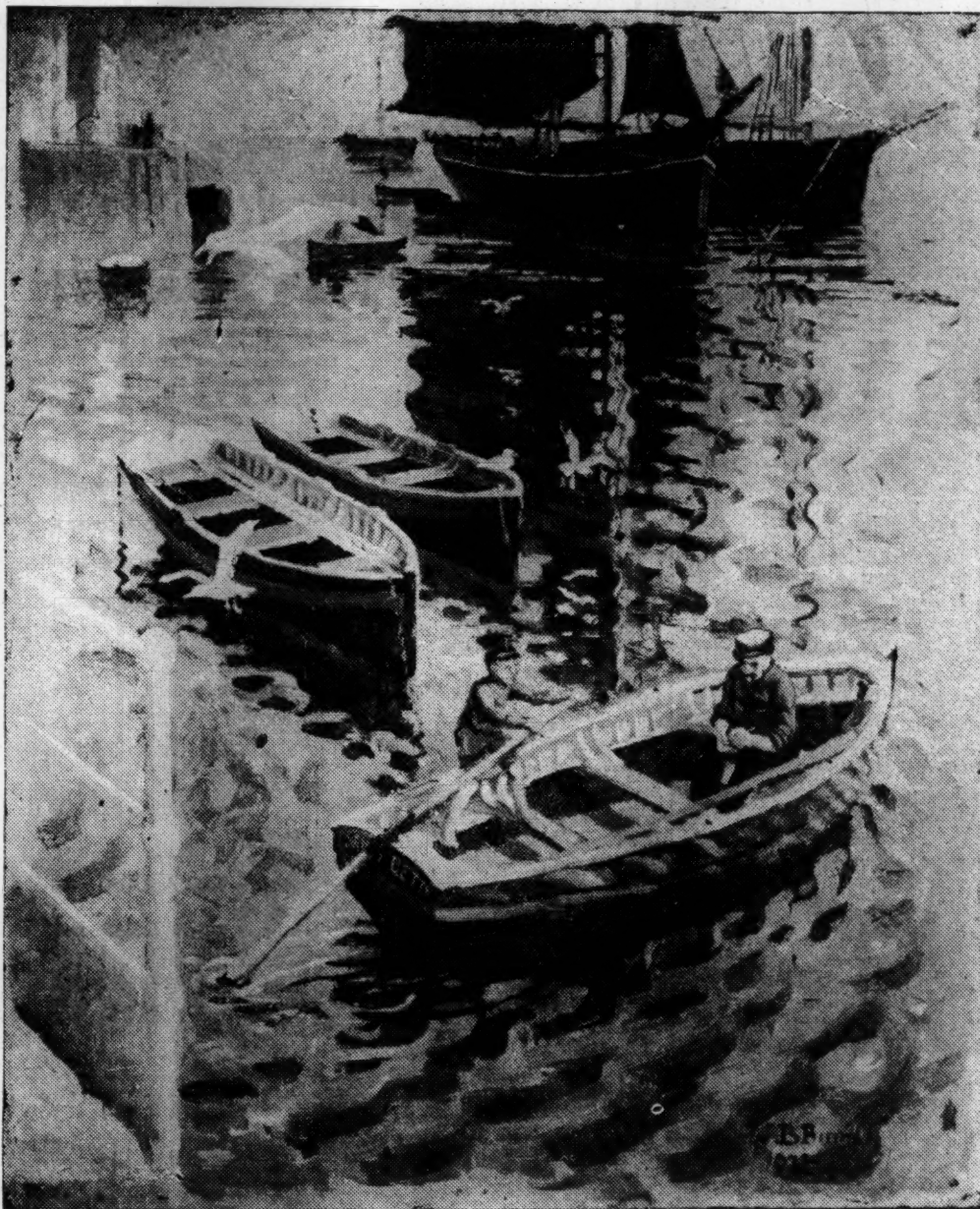
Green Mountain Countryside

An early morning ride across that portion of Vermont not served by the railroad, with the Adirondacks on one side of the valley and the Green Mountains on the other, brings one in close touch with a countryside as attractive as it is unusual. Two things stand out in the journey: perhaps nowhere else do the elms grow so high before putting forth their branches; and in spite of good roads and new structures, there are still to be seen not a few of the picturesque covered bridges. Today even in rural Vermont the roads are kept so well cleared that in winter the automobile is the principal mode of transportation; and yet it is quite probable that these covered bridges, once so necessary, are welcomed by the workers on the roads, whose duty it is to keep the ways clear.

Farmhouses are far apart, as the thin blue scarves of smoke from the infrequent chimneys indicate. When you do find them their doorways are as well cared for as though they fronted on a model village street. But if the farmhouses are not many, ponds, lakes and brooks are, with the gorgeous autumn foliage reflected in their clear surfaces. Everywhere the foothills and the mountains rise in silent watchfulness.

The traveler is reminded that the chief industry of the State is that of dairying by the almost literally present "cattle on a thousand hills." Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey herds are passed as winding roads skirt great pastured tracts. The animals themselves, if they raise their heads at all from their grazing, do so with but faint interest in the passers-by or their rapidly moving vehicles.

As do the cities and towns of Ver-



The Skipper Goes Aboard. From an Oil Study by William Bryan Binns.

The Lady of the Gray Cottage

Jane and Hilary, under the maples in front of the farmhouse and leaning, heads together, over a rough wooden bench, were studying the bold borders of a frill of wings when they first glimpsed the lady from the gray cottage.

She came swinging down the hill road, a tall, willowy figure in a floppy straw hat, khaki knickers and sneakers. In one hand she carried a two-quart basin; in the other a water pail. Both were filled with blue-black thimbleberries. Ten paces to the rear, intently concerned with keeping in punctilious marching order, a sober boy with a freckled face and a wispy hair flaming through the roof of his hat, tried manfully to follow the leader while balancing on his shoulder still another pail of berries.

And thus they passed the clearing in front of the house and presently were hidden by the woodlot farther down the hill. Not, however, before Jane and Hilary had caught a clear silhouette of the lady's profile—embodied in the act of so doing by the tendency of the leader of the small parade to keep her eyes straight front.

Jane liked her at once. "Character!" she declared with quiet emphasis. "Did you see that blending of purposefulness and independence and kindness?" Hilary grinned. Jane was so prone to indulge her enthusiasm for people. "Oh, yes," he admitted, "I saw all that you mention, and grant that it is agreeable to look upon. But, dear lady, allow me to make mention of the walk, the carriage, so to speak. Militant, Jane, very militant. Therefore I waver in pity for the small contingent in the rear."

Jane released the frill of wings, which immediately climbed up the stairway of a breeze and then soared down its balustrade to hover over a clump of blossoming milkweed that flanked the lilac bushes at a corner of the lawn.

And that was the ending of Epl-soe One. Days passed before they saw the lady again. In the meantime Jane, by adroit conversational leadings, had allowed the rural free delivery man to contribute his store of information regarding her. So when Jane and Hilary, passing the little gray cottage at the foot of the hill, saw the wide-brimmed hat flapping above an aisle of climbing beans, they were aware that the wearer thereof was sole owner of the cottage; that she came from parts unknown, was unmarried, a keeper of hens, a seller of eggs, a raiser of garden truck; that her kitchen well was shallow and prone to go dry in midsummer; and that the red-headed boy was the son of a neighbor.

Having delved thus far into the human document, Jane was all for turning another leaf by an invasion

of the lady's precincts, but Hilary's social proclivities had been submerged, he made it plain, by his abhorrence of militancy. "Wife, forbear!" he declaimed in his best manner. "Forbear to entice me within scope of yon female's scepter. I fancy not myself in the rôle of a Voiga Boatman to the female Cause. Mark me well, this person has a Mission. March on!"

Jane smiled the smile of a conceiver of information and did as she was told. The sun had gone down beyond the hills and the whippoorwills were occupied apparently with priming a community of squeaky pumps when Jane and Hilary, homeward bound, again reached the cottage.

As they were passing, their quiet footfalls plopping miniature dust clouds from the dirt road, Hilary suddenly paused. From the little gray cottage there issued a series of metallic, staccato notes—clickety-click-click; clickety, clickety, click. In the dusk Jane smiled. Clickety-click-clickety-clickety!

"The call of a lonely typewriter for its mate," said Jane unnecessarily, knowing full well that, since it announced the machinery of his own craft, that typewriter to Hilary's ears was as a horn to the hunter.

"Ahem!" said Hilary brazenly. "I—ah—I should grieve to think I did the lady an injustice. Jane, militant she may walk, but efficiently she lays with Pegasus. Come, Jane, we shall approach in the guise of buyers of eggs."

Their steps on the porch brought quiet to the typewriter and its operator to the door. But a metamorphosis had taken place. Soft hair caught the yellow beams of the kerosene lamp and fringed her face in a golden aura; a modest gown of light blue replaced the khaki knickers, and white canvas shoes the sneakers.

"Eggs—oh, yes," she replied to their request. "Won't you come in?"

And now up the shores of Helias itself, mountains blooming with white rose petals of snow which the afternoon sun glides to gleaming gold; and above these mountains of earthly snow float heavenly mountains of snowy cloud, like the deeds of heroes keeping watch . . . like the great thoughts of sages brooding over their brows. If the coast of Helias, and it is glorious beyond all expectation. Nothing you have read or heard has prepared you for a splendor so serene. Such landscapes of mountain and sea, cloud and sunshine, are nature's music, poetry and painting. It is a land of gods and heroes. No wonder the classic mythology is so majestic. This scenery made it so: mountains that are as the white marble limbs of sculptured demigods; clouds that are mountains of ivory adrift on seas of turquoise.

A sail, a sail from Greece. "Fearless to cross the sea, With ransom and with peace To my . . . captivity. O home, to see thee still, And the old walls on the hill!"

And now up the shores of Helias itself, mountains blooming with white rose petals of snow which the afternoon sun glides to gleaming gold; and above these mountains of earthly snow float heavenly mountains of snowy cloud, like the deeds of heroes keeping watch . . . like the great thoughts of sages brooding over their brows. If the coast of Helias, and it is glorious beyond all expectation. Nothing you have read or heard has prepared you for a splendor so serene. Such landscapes of mountain and sea, cloud and sunshine, are nature's music, poetry and painting. It is a land of gods and heroes. No wonder the classic mythology is so majestic. This scenery made it so: mountains that are as the white marble limbs of sculptured demigods; clouds that are mountains of ivory adrift on seas of turquoise.

A German beside me starts chanting an ode from one of his poets: "Das schone Griechenland! . . ."

and through my own head keeps ringing that strophe from one of the choros odes of Shelley's Hellenas:—

But Greece and her foundations are Built below the tide of war, Based on the crystalline sea Of thought and its eternity; Her citizens rule this present from the past, On all this world of men inherits Their seal is set.

It is Helias, sun-gold and sea-blue; a land of light, clear and pure; light that fills the eye, light that fills the mind, light that lifts the heart. Bright Helias, this, my ancient Fatherland, has robbed itself in a radiant day to welcome home its child!—From "Winged Sandals," by LOREN PRIZE.

Autumn Colors

It did not seem a hill could hold So much of silver-blue and gold. Blue of smoke-haze, gold of dust, Silver birches flecked with rust, Amber lanterns on a pear, Cobwebs blown across the air; Asters and fall fences lost In virgin's bower winged by frost. And coming down the pasture trail A woman carrying a pail Of huckleberries and gay sheaves Of goldenrod and yellow leaves.

ETHEL ROMIE FULLER.

Appledore Harbor

FROM Minehead in the east to Clovelly in the west the coast line of Somerset and Devon is a succession of glorious surprises, in bare or wooded headland and cliff, buffeted by the strong pure air and washed by the turquoise waves of the Atlantic Ocean. Between the rocky heights of Lynton and Ilfracombe and the wooded cliffs of Clovelly lies a wide stretch of lowland country through which the rivers Taw and Torridge find their way to the sea. Here we find the old towns of Barnstable, Biddeford, Instow and Appledore so familiar to all readers of Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"

Our study is in the harbor of Appledore, right in the mouth of the Torridge. The Little Town is in these days a dwelling place for fishermen, shipbuilders, and the skippers and crews of small coastwise craft carrying coal, sea gravel and other cheap durable cargoes suitable for the slow transit of sailing vessels. During the summer months the children when free from school lead a rollicking amphibious life. At low tide there are all the attractions of the shore with its pools, pebbles, paddling and fishing, and at high tide their fathers seem to become the common property of the youngsters.

One of their games is a chase somewhat as follows: A party of lads put off in a boat to an anchored vessel which they board; there they strip and don bathing togs. The two selected for capture dive and swim for the nearest boat, scramble into it, slip the painter and are off, one sculling from the stern (like the lad in the picture), while the other keeps a sharp lookout for collisions. During the movements of the pursuers, who dive as soon as the pursued slip their painter, and swim for another boat, in which, with their superior man power, they rapidly overhaul and bump their quarry, only to hear a loud splash and find an empty boat to make fast before they can paddle after the bobbing heads already making for another boat. Sometimes the delay of making the boat fast is such a handicap that the fugitives manage to get back to their home ship before they are overtaken. In any case it is glorious fun and grand exercise, fit training for lads who are destined for the work among sea-going craft where courage, activity, strength and alertness are essential. How proud our skipper feels, sitting at ease while the future partner takes him out, and how gloriously important that boy feels, too!

The Sons and Daughters of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OBSERVATION of human parent-hood, so closely hedged about with material beliefs and conditions, fears and sorrows, led Bacon, the English philosopher, to declare, "He that bath . . . children bath given hostages to fortune." The word "hostage" is defined as "a person given as a pledge." Therefore the philosopher's reasoning led him to suppose that parenthood is so beset with uncertainty that it may have to pay the penalty for today's sunshine by tomorrow's sorrow.

That all are, in reality, the children of God, who made all things, "and without him was not any thing made that was made," has been clearly revealed to the world by the Comforter that Christ Jesus promised should come, even by Christian Science, the Discoverer and Founder of which was Mary Baker Eddy. Does this mean, then, that mortals are the children of God? By no means! Spirit cannot create matter. Good cannot be the author of evil. Christian Science teaches, therefore, that matter is an illusion of the material senses, and that these senses, which can testify only of matter, are synonymous with the so-called mortal or carnal mind, which Paul declares is "enmity against God."

Never apart from divine Mind, God's perfect ideas, His sons and daughters, know no sorrow, no change from eternal harmony. The material senses tell us that the moon is a bright disk scarcely larger than a silver plate, and that the stars are far distant points of light. These same senses, groping in the darkness of mortal belief, tell us that mortals originate from a material source, are separate from Spirit, God, and are surrounded by and return to matter, or dust. No wonder that this uninspired belief brings sorrow and despair!

Let us turn to the truth of being revealed in the Bible, and later by Christian Science. In the Bible we read, "And God said, Let us make

The Rainbow

Rainbows are lovely things:
The bird, that shakes a cold, wet wing,
Chatters with ecstasy,
But has no breath to sing:
No wonder, when the air
Has a double-rainbow there!
Look, there's a rainbow now!
See how that lovely rainbow
throws
Her jeweled arm around
This world, when the rain goes!
And how I wish the rain
Would come again, and again!

—W. H. DAVIES, POEMS.

Literal Childhood

I remember the surprise the stars were to me, seen for the first time. One evening, just before I was put to bed, I was taken in somebody's arms—my sister's, I think—outside the door, and lifted up under the dark, still, clear sky, splendid with stars, thicker and nearer earth than they have ever seemed since. All my little being shaped itself into a sublimity of "Oh!" And then the exultant thought—"Why, that is the roof of the house I live in!" After that I always went to sleep happier for the feeling that the stars were outside in the dark, though I could not see them.

I was quite as literal as I was visionary in my mental renderings of the New Testament, read at Aunt Hannah's knee. I was much taken with the sound of words, without any thought of their meaning—a habit not always outgrown with children. The "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" for instance, in the Epistle to the Corinthians, seemed to me things to be greatly desired. "Tinkling cymbals" meant, I thought, music with which I could get hold of them. It never occurred to me that the Apostle meant to speak of their melody slightly.

At meeting, where I began to go also at two years of age, I made my own private interpretations of the Bible readings, but after getting laughed at a few times at home for making them public, I escaped mortification by forming a habit of great reserve as to my Sabbath-day thoughts.

When the minister read, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" I thought he meant to say "cumbereth." These vegetables grew on the ground, and I had heard that they were not very good for people to eat. I honestly supposed that the New Testament forbade the cultivation of cucumbers.

And "Galilee" I understood as a mispronunciation of "Galery." "Going up into Galilee" I interpreted into clattering up the uncarpeted stairs to the meeting-house porch, as the boys did, with their squeaking brogans, looking as restless as imprisoned monkeys after they had got into those conspicuous seats, where they behaved as if they thought nobody could see their pranks. I did not think it at all nice to "go up into Galilee."

A little later, I was much puzzled as to what I was a Jew or a Gentile. The Bible seemed to divide people into these two classes only. The Gentiles were not well spoken of; I did not want to be one of them. They talked about Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and the rest, as if they were our forefathers (there was a time when I thought that Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel were our four fathers); and yet I was very sure that I was not a Jew.

The Sabbath mornings in those old times had a peculiar charm. They seemed so much cleaner than other mornings! The roads and the grassy footpaths seemed fresher, and the air itself purer and more wholesome than on week-days. Sabbath morning would not have seemed like itself without a clean house, a clean skin, and tidy and spotless clothing. . . . Then it was so still, both out of doors and within. The town itself was so quiet that it scarcely seemed to breathe. The sound of wheels was seldom heard on the streets on that day. . . . If we heard it we expected some unusual explanation.—From "A New England Girlhood," by LUCY LARCOM.

man in our image, after our likeness: . . . so God created man in his own image." In the image of God created him." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 63) Mrs. Eddy writes: "In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry. His origin is not, like that of mortals, in brute instinct, nor does he pass through material conditions prior to reaching intelligence. Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being."

"Could any taint of heredity, fear of evil associates, lack of good, touch God's child, the expression of Him who is Soul, the idea of Him who is Mind, the manifestation of Him who is Love, the reflection of Him who is All-in-all? God is the great I AM. The real man exists forever in the likeness of God. The beloved disciple John, who clearly understood the Master's teaching, declared, 'Now are we the sons of God.' The realization of this truth lifts both parents and their children out of fear and anxiety."

Should parents be grieving over what seem unlovely traits of character, sickness, discord of any kind, in their children, they are grieving over false beliefs suggested by a supposition that mind, since God is the only real Mind, All over the world today many men, women and children are giving grateful testimony to the joy and comfort Christian Science gives them as they understandingly rely on God alone.

God's children can never be beyond His encircling love; nor can they ever be in any condition where His goodness is not operating. His perfection is their perfection. God, Life, is the only Life the real man knows. The beautiful qualities of Mind are expressed by all the perfect ideas of Mind. When these truths of real being are understood, and when God alone is trusted, many wonders occur in the working out of problems in Christian Science; for to the carnal or mortal mind, so called, the power of infinite good indeed seems miraculous.

Multitudes are grateful to Mary Baker Eddy for her discovery of the laws of God and for her elucidation of them in Christian Science. As parents love their children and desire to give them good, they can give no greater joy, no greater good, than by seeing both themselves and their children as "the sons of God." In a beautiful hymn by Mrs. Eddy these comforting words of truth occur (Poems, p. 4):

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit,
The fall:
His habitation high is here, and
nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine,
and all."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Religious Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year, \$3.00 Three months, \$1.25
Six months, \$1.50 One month, .25c
Single copies, 5c

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:— Domestic

14 pages 2 cents
16 to 22 pages 3 cents
24 to 30 pages 4 cents
32 pages 5 cents

Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

STEEL INDUSTRY ARE IRREGULAR

Auto Makers Buying Poor—Railroad Demand Heavy—Prices at Low of Year

NEW YORK—Steel conditions are irregular, with some interesting contrasts to be noted.

The industry's best customers, the automobile makers, who, it is predicted will use 23 per cent of the Nation's production this year, are specifying the least amount of steel in 1929. In the other hand, the railroads, which until three years ago were in first place among the consumers, are buying the most actively in several years.

Reports of the good business in fabricated structural steel can scarcely be exaggerated, the fabricating shops probably being the busiest in their history. Yet steel prices generally are inclined toward weakness, though have given no fresh ground over the week. Surprising was the sudden drop of steel operations by 5 per cent, with even more surprise occasioned by the decline of 7 per cent in the price of the United States Steel Corporation.

Decline in Operations
The general average for the industry is 79 per cent of capacity, with the leading makers at 82 per cent. The decline was doubtless due to the fact that the leading producers have built up sufficient surplus stocks of semi-finished steel to take care of business over the rest of the year.

Though it is expected that the automobile industry will improve next month, preceding place in the production of cars over the rest of the year at 600,000 units, contrasted with 525,000 units for the like period of last year. Yet for the year as a whole, production is expected to be 5,600,000 cars, or 1,000,000 cars more than were made in 1928.

Another contrast or paradox is in the matter of new construction. According to an estimate of a reliable authority, construction awards, both of building and engineering projects in the New York metropolitan district so far this year have been about three-fifths those of the like period of a year ago, expressed in dollars and cents value. However, the Structural Steel Board of Trade of New York reports that lettings of fabricated structural steel for the first nine months of the year have been nearly equal to awards throughout 1928, or as 423,501 tons this year in nine months compared with 453,250 tons in all of 1928.

Record Freight Car Buying
It is expected that purchasing of freight cars during the present month will establish a new high, with orders for many months during the last five years. Total car awards during the first half of October were 18,000, requiring 200,000 tons of steel, exclusive of wheels, axles and other moving parts, while 10,000 more cars are in an actively pending state. Current inquiries for locomotives are 50, the largest order for the Burlington for 20 engines, while the Seaboard Air Line wants 15. When the Pennsylvania Railroad bought 210,000 tons of rails at the middle of the week, this became a new high record for strictly replacement purchases. On the other hand, the New York Central bought 200,000 tons, making a record day for all time for rail purchases.

The Chicago rail mills have stepped up operations to 80 per cent of capacity, compared with 70 per cent for so many weeks. The general rate of steel operations will probably show an appreciable gain during the last six weeks of the year when the steel companies are well under motion in filling the railroad orders.

Avail Ford 1930 Model
It is reported that the makers of low-priced automobiles are waiting to see what changes are made in the 1930 Ford model before launching into full production. The Chevrolet Motor Company has suspended operations until Nov. 5. However, many of the motive parts and equipment are speeding operations which is forerunner of better operations among the automobile producers.

The composite price of finished steel is at the low level of the year at 2.36 1/2 a pound. Pittsburgh, though unchanged from the preceding week, has an average price of pig iron is \$18.29 a gross ton, which is 4c a ton above the low point of the year.

The Buffalo iron market does not appear quite so strong. Current iron business is at a low ebb, though the melt of iron is satisfactory and shipments are forward briskly. The largest recent purchases of iron were by the Ford Motor Company, which bought 17,000 tons of blast furnace iron and 14,000 tons of foundry iron.

Expect Iron Surplus
One reason for the quiet business in iron is the expectancy on the part of buyers that the steel makers will have considerable surplus of iron, a merchant manner. Competition in the North from the southern makers has subsided for the time being, but will probably be resumed when first quarter business is pending.

Builders of barges for river waterways are active, though they are not orders to last them the rest of the year. Purchasing of steel on the part of the oil companies and pipe line companies is active, though the inquiry involving 20,000 tons of steel.

Tin, as during the past many weeks, again stands out because of its weakness. Prices in the London market are now the lowest since 1924. The London price has fallen 39 a ton since Jan. 1, 1924, of which decline has taken place during the past two weeks. Spot tin closed the week at 41 1/2 a pound. The low point in 1924 had been 40, though later in the year levels rose to 62.

World tin production is much too great, and though efforts have been made to form an international combine of producers to stabilize prices, the efforts have not been successful. Copper markets have been very dull.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PERE MARQUETTE

	1928	1929
Sept gross	\$4,444,232	\$4,458,759
Net op inc	877,029	1,274,071
Surp aft chgs	1,090,000	1,090,000
Net months gross	3,001,359	3,258,128
Net op inc	822,911	1,274,071
Surp aft chgs	1,090,000	1,090,000

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

	1928	1929
Sept gross	\$1,774,729	\$1,858,711
Net op inc	615,336	625,550
Surp aft chgs	1,039,393	1,233,161
Net months gross	1,653,424	1,774,686
Net op inc	615,336	625,550
Surp aft chgs	1,039,393	1,233,161

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

	1928	1929
Sept gross	\$5,458,055	\$5,501,685
Residual receipts	1,036,224	1,094,398
Divisible receipts	216,311	274,146
City share	172,871	207,881
Company's share	143,440	176,265

BALTIMORE & OHIO EQUIPMENTS

Formal offering is being made today of \$13,500,000. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has set aside \$13,500,000 for the purchase of new equipment, including passenger cars, freight cars, and locomotives. The offering is being made by the Baltimore & Ohio Trust Company, which is a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Illinois Company, and Evans, Stillman & Co. The securities, which mature in serial installments of \$200,000 annually from Nov. 1, 1930, to Nov. 1, 1944, are priced to yield from 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK CURB

LONDON STILL ON DOWN GRADE

No Great Change in Prices—Gilt-Edged Issues Firm—Money Situation Better

LONDON—Stock exchange liquidation continues, although prices are not greatly changed for domestic securities. The undertone is conservative, every effort being made to reduce consumption to a minimum.

No alarmist views are held regarding the fall in the American market on Saturday, but this drop is held to confirm the previous belief that the bull market is definitely finished, and a series of gentle ledowns is now looked for. The Dorman Long & Co. certain specialties here, but leave the main position unchanged, while eventually making for a sound monetary situation.

The heaviest declines today were Associated Electric, now 32 1/2; General Electric, 48 1/2; Columbia, 10 1/2; Molasses, 7 1/2; all due to New York selling, which also was responsible for a decline of activity in oils.

Gilt-Edged Issues Firm
Gilt-Edged issues were firm on weekend orders. Home rails were fractionally, but iron and steel shares were 3/4d. harder, with further consideration of the Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. and the Dorman Long & Co. scheme creating an atmosphere favorable to the consumption of the merger.

Rhodesians were steady. The proposed issue by Rhodesian Anglo-American of 1,500,000 shares of 10s. par value to present shareholders at 10s. each was not well received, present conditions being unpropitious. But the underwriting was arranged by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa on the basis of 1s. per share commission.

The weakness in tin was unchecked, with the metal at 181 1/2. 3d. closing last week. The Tin Producers' Association is understood to be divided on the question of restriction of output, and is unable to influence the situation one way or the other. Markings on the London tin market were 67 1/2, compared with 60 1/2 on Oct. 11.

Money Situation Better

Following the receipts of 250,000 sovereigns from Argentina on Friday, a further 250,000 were received by the Bank of England from the Cape today, but there is no auction of bar gold this week. The discount business was quiet, the chief feature being a good demand for new treasuries at 6 1/2 by buyers who missed Friday's allotment.

There is a general feeling in banking circles that the changed Wall Street situation rendered the market all of higher money rates here this autumn. But there is no expectation of sufficient gold movements from New York to justify such a move, and early reduction in the Bank of England rate, even if the Federal Reserve rate is lowered, it is complained that our long-distance prospect for comfortable money is conditional primarily on a revival of the foreign bond market in America.

GERMAN ELECTRICAL CONCERN PROSPERS

BERLIN—The volume of order booked by Siemens & Halske Co., one of Germany's biggest electrical companies in the last business year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was 1,000 million marks, or 100 million dollars, according to a statement published in the Berliner Börsen Courier.

Last year's foreign business of this Berlin concern was 500 million marks, or 50 million dollars, and the two preceding years added together. Inland prices remained on the same level. In some cases prices had to be lowered in order to obtain orders, but by other losses incurred were compensated by other gains. Siemens & Halske manufactures primarily telephones, signals, switches and wireless outfits.

Markets at a Glance

By THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; U. S. Steel breaks to new low on current movement.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Government securities firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; leading European currencies continue upward climb.

Weather: Steady; unfavorable.

Sugar: Easier; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; strength in Winnipeg.

Corn: Higher; forecast unfavorable weather.

Hogs: Steady.

Pigs: Quiet.

High Low

Paris-Orleans 5 1/2 5 1/2 10 1/2

Peru 5 1/2 5 1/2 10 1/2

Peru 5 1/2 5 1/2 10 1/2

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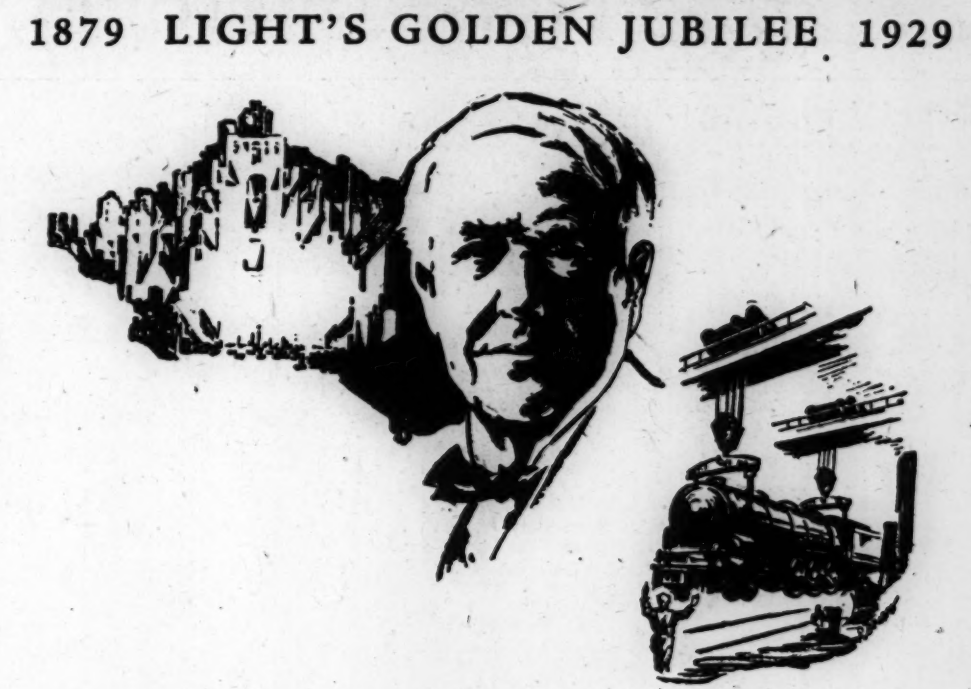
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1879 LIGHT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE, 1929



Light and Power—Foundation NECESSITIES OF CIVILIZATION

Today the whole world pauses to pay tribute to Thomas A. Edison. To him more than to any other it is indebted for electric light and electric power.

Only two generations ago there was not a single electric light in use in the world. Edison's Golden Jubilee has opened the eyes of the world to the tremendous advance made during this short span. Founder of an industry, Thomas A. Edison has probably done more to raise standards of living throughout the world than any other man since history began.

More than celebrating the 50th Anniversary.

Associated Gas and Electric System

61 Broadway New York City

COMBINE OF CHILDS AND SAVANIR-SHERRY GROUP IS REPORTED

NEW YORK—Chilids Company, owners of a chain of 180 restaurants throughout the country, and Savanir Restaurant, Inc., comprised of a group which includes the Waldorf-Astoria Service Corporation, and Louis Sherry, Inc., are to be consolidated in a vast restaurant and candy store chain, doing a business at present time of more than \$30,000,000 a year, according to reports in high financial circles here.

Chilids Company and representatives of the Savanir interests declined either to confirm or deny the reports. It was asserted in informal conversations, however, that negotiations looking toward a merger have been proceeding for some time, and that the two companies have been virtually consummated.

Persons close to the situation called attention to the vacancies in the offices of president and chairman of the board of directors of the Chilids Company, which have existed since the change of management some months ago. With the consummation of the merger, it was asserted, a new president and chairman will be elected.

Francis V. du Pont, Lucius M. Boomer and Augustus N. Smith, the latter two are also directors of Chilids Company, S. Ward Smith is vice-president of Chilids Company.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER EXPANSION

British Columbia Power Corporation, Ltd., reports for the year ended June 30 net revenue of \$4,616,100, or 100 per cent of the A stock, and residue equal to 63 cents per share on the B stock after A dividends.

With plant improvement during the year, the company's earnings were maintained working capital above \$6,000,000. Further expansion of \$5,000,000 in power developments in the next six years is planned.

British Columbia Electric Railway Company, acquired by the corporation in May, 1928, returned 5.61 per cent on cash actually invested in its property.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices for the week ending Oct. 19, 1929, as reported by the New York Produce Exchange, and compared with last week and a year ago:

Oct. 21, 1929. 1928. 1929.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.20 1/2, 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2.

Wheat, No. 2 white, 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Oats, No. 2 white, 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Flour, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Pork, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Lard, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Beef, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Ham, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Bacon, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Copper, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Rubber, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Sugar, 100 lb. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

Print cloth, 100 yd. 1.15 1/2, 1.10 1/2, 1.05 1/2.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Rough, Gray Stone

By PEARL FORBES MacEWEN

I AM going to tell you of a little girl I knew and of a curious game she used to play. This little girl had many playmates but sometimes she loved to be alone. You see, she was going to be an artist when she grew up—though she didn't know it then—and somehow she had all sorts of strange and curious thoughts about things, which the others did not have.

She made friends with all the things she could think of in the great rambling garden of her home, not only animals, birds and insects, but trees and sticks and stones, too. The garden was far too big to be looked after properly, and had all sorts of interesting places in it, all lovely and beloved; too many to be remembered all at once but delicious and thrilling to come upon in your thoughts, long after, perhaps, when you had been very busy about something else.

There was a broad avenue from the wide sweep before the house, running leisurely up to the wrought-iron gates, shutting out the world; but another smaller and more secret path, grass-grown and forgotten, ran parallel with this avenue, screened by the grassy bank with its tall trees, that whispered together down each side. This little path came out also at the great gates, but one had to circle round the back of the trim little lodge, sitting there, like a chained and faithful watchdog.

Little Path
Of course, the little girl I am telling you of loved this path far more than the wide avenue where grown-up people went, and she knew all the wild flowers that grew unchecked here, by name, and the same robin hopped and chattered to her every time he heard her eager step come that way.

There were many large flat stones too, lying about on the path, and she played a kind of game with them, lifting them up and carrying them from one end of the path to the other, telling them they were on a visit to another lot of stones, and thinking they were oh, so happy to be moved about like that, and not left all dull and forgotten, just constantly being tramped upon and never getting anywhere.

She used to say, "Come on, stone, no wonder you look so dull and lying there with nothing to do for years and years. But now I've come and I'll take you for a long walk right to the other end of the path and leave you there while I go to school." But when she returned, she always looked for the same one again, and took it back to where it first had been, for she thought it might be homesick by that time and was always quite sure that it was less dull and gray than it had been before its visit.

One lovely bright summer day, then, she saw lying all neglected and half buried in the earth one of those rough gray stones which men break to the side of a country road, and she thought, "Oh, poor dull stone, I don't believe you've moved for hundreds of years! Would you like to go for a long, long walk? Would you like to see shops full of wonderful things, and meet all sorts of other stones and things along the road?" The stone just looked sad and was so apathetic to answer, so she pulled it out and carefully wiped the earth on the grass, and off they went together, up the path. But they wouldn't leave it here, she decided; better to take it all the way to school past all the shops and people—wonderful things it would see of which it could know nothing—and then when it was brought home at night surely it would be so happy that it might even change color and be contented to lie and watch the seasons come, change, and go.

Out on the Highroad
Out on the highroad a young breeze blew white dust in little cheerful eddies into cracks and corners, playing hide-and-seek with the straggling leaves it found there, and so she laid the stone on the ground and gently rolled it along with her foot, lifting it over pavement edges as she went, and telling it the names of things in the windows when they reached the shops.

Oh! It seemed so glad, poor thing, and went whithersoever she led it, even taking upon itself to roll a little on its own, as who should say, "Even a stone, you see, can have its life."

But this sort of thing runs away with time and when school was reached, behold, everybody was in and the playground empty. Oh, dear me! How could this little girl walk in bearing a great stone right before her all? Hastily she hid it at the pavement's edge and went in, and the stone lay safely in its corner and listened to the rumble of the traffic passing by.

Sometimes, when it spoke a little timidly to the sophisticated-looking stones that made up the street, but they had been trampled and hammered and beaten so often, so often, and in their sluggish lives no trace of winds and suns and whispering trees remained, though once they had known of all these things away on some far-off hillside.

Much dust whirled along, not gay and light like the dust that sparkled in tiny motes, up and down the slanting shafts of the sun when it filtered through the great sentinel trees, guarding the secret path at home. This dust was thicker and bore along with it many odors never felt at home. Pungent and choking petrol blew over almost without a break in the acid gusts, making the stone suddenly think of the cool smell that enveloped it at evening when the dew was falling in the garden's peace, and with this thought came another very disturbing one.

Every night at home, as the stone lay in a cool dream after all humans were shut away for the night, and the garden was given over to the wild life that stayed so secret during the day, there was a faint rustle

among the fir-cones and brown leaves under the tree near by, and a tiny reddish-brown mouse stole out, jumped onto this stone and sat there for a while, twirling his whiskers and combing down his coat with his little claws; then he was off like a shot until next night came round and the same process was repeated without fail.

But how long did school last? What if the little girl forgot to take the stone home and it lay there lonely and forgotten, while at home nights would still fall cool and silent, rabbits would cautiously emerge to frisk in the moonlight, and the familiar patter of tiny feet would come. The mouse would look surprised to see the hole where the stone had been and perhaps would find another one. Oh, how the stone loved that little mouse!

A Rushing of Feet

Would the little girl never come? And if she did, what if she just walked past! In the midst of these disturbing imaginings, a loud ringing broke out, there was a rushing of feet and suddenly the stone found itself knocked hither and thither, and trampled upon by masses of loud-voiced boys and girls. Never had it seen or heard such crowds of people! There amongst them appeared an anxious, searching little face. A sigh of relief, "O, there you are, poor stone; have you missed me?" And suddenly it was seized and thrust into a deep crumby pocket.

It lay in the darkness thankfully, for everything was all right now. The little girl must be running so glad was she to be free again, having getting my dinner. Did you feel lonely, poor stone? Well, here you are at home. And down she laid it in the very same spot, and ran away skipping and jumping to the company of humans. As for the stone, very gently it settled more securely into the cavity again, and the earth embraced it as though such a journey full of such wonders had never been.

The mouse came at evening, uttering little squeals of delight at the much longer than usual. All the garden life waked again, but the stone that had had such an enormous adventure dreamed once again his slow, slow dreams.

A Question and Its Answer

THERE was a mystery in the Little Yellow-haired Boy's chestnuts, a question that no one could answer. That question was: "Where are all the horse chestnuts this year?"

Each year in the fall the Little Yellow-haired Boy gathered in the chestnuts from under the horse chestnut tree that stood in the yard. He put them into the gay little green and white-checked basket that Grandma had given him one Christmas.

There they lay, a treasure of gold and brown color, until the cool evenings of winter kept Little Yellow-haired Boy indoors. Then the smooth, glossy chestnuts became strings of beads for indoor Indians, tiny peace pipes, and sometimes through much patience and careful cutting, a wee basket fit for any gossamer fairy to do her marketing with.

But this year! What a difference! Each morning when Little Yellow-haired Boy skipped out to find his chestnuts, instead of many strewn here and there and everywhere by the night breezes, only a scattering few met the searching eyes of Little Yellow-haired Boy.

"Mother," he asked one morning when he came inside for breakfast, "have the children been asking for chestnuts again this year?"

"No, not," answered Mama Little-boy, as she poured the cream upon his porridge. "No, not a child."

"Funny," said Little Yellow-haired Boy, shaking his golden head. "I expect that they will soon be coming," went on Mama Little-boy. "They always do come at this time of year. I'll tell them that they may have some just as I always have, don't you think so?"

Little Yellow-haired Boy nodded although very slowly. "Oh, yes," he said quietly, "but, Mother, there were only three this morning."

"Only three," said Mama Little-

boy, "why, I saw ever so many shucks there yesterday."

"That is just it," said Little Yellow-haired Boy, "there are as many shucks as ever."

Just then Papa Little-boy came into the breakfast room.

Then Little Yellow-haired Boy and Mama Little-boy told him all about the question.

"But there couldn't be shucks without chestnuts!" exclaimed Papa Little-boy.

After breakfast they all went out and looked about under the chestnut tree. Shucks there were, a carpet of them, but no chestnuts.

Oh, indeed, as I have said there was quite a mystery, quite a question in the Little Yellow-haired Boy's family.

That afternoon the Little Yellow-haired Boy hurried home from school. The day had grown cooler and there had been quite a wind.

"This will shake down the chestnuts," said Little Yellow-haired Boy to himself as he turned into his yard and skipped toward the chestnut tree.

Just as he turned the corner by the house his eye caught something—a flash of red on the garden bench.

Little Yellow-haired Boy stood still. Another flash above his head on the first limb of the chestnut tree itself.

"Ah ha! Ah ha!" Little Yellow-haired Boy laughed aloud, "so this is why all shucks and no chestnuts!"

For there, squatted over into a little bending heap on the garden bench, sat Mr. Fox Squirrel, his eyes and tail a question mark, and there on the lowest limb of the chestnut tree sat Mrs. Fox Squirrel, her tail a question mark.

Flash! Flash! high up above him in the sunlight ran two little fox squirrels.

"Why, the whole Fox Squirrel family is here," said Little Yellow-haired Boy.

Yes, and the whole Fox Squirrel

family had been there and been there and been there.

"Oh, well," laughed Little Yellow-haired Boy, "help yourselves, Mr. and Mrs. Fox Squirrel and little squirrel boy and little squirrel girl."

It wasn't long before the Little green and white checked basket was empty, then ever for Little Yellow-haired Boy ran into the house, then out again to dump all the chestnuts that he had gathered under the tree.

Such a busy time for squirrels! They worked until dark that night.

"Well, you see," said Little Yellow-haired Boy with a happy light in his blue eyes, "I only use them for play, but Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel use them to eat and winter lasts a long, long time."

"So it does," said Papa Little-boy.

"Yes, so it does," smiled Mama Little-boy.

Rhyming

AUNT SALLY had stayed for supper. It had been fun having her help with the dishes, and now it would be fun to enjoy her while Mother put Little Betty-Belle to bed.

There were fresh logs blazing on the hearth and the whole room had a quiet whiff of warm feeling.

"Please tell us a story, Aunt Sally," begged Joan.

"Yes, please, a real one about when you were a little girl," urged Peter.

"Once, when I was a little girl, I found a clam which had a pearl. Her hair it is real and quite curly; in her eyes gleams the dust of a star."

She owns a pink dress and a nightgown. Her coat is the color of rose; her lips are a little way parted. And within, if you peep, they disclose.

Tiny teeth that are even and pearly. And a fat little tongue, colored red. I love every inch of my dollie. From her toes to the top of her head.

In her pocket there came a wee hankie. Trimmed with lace and embroidered with D. She owns a small muff and a tippet. The dearest you ever did see!

When I wake up each morning, I wonder. What makes me so happy inside. Then I remember I now am a mother. Whose little one sleeps by her side!

Little Mother

I've a new and a beautiful dollie, Who's named for a friend—Doris R. Her hair it is real and quite curly; in her eyes gleams the dust of a star.

She owns a pink dress and a nightgown. Her coat is the color of rose; her lips are a little way parted. And within, if you peep, they disclose.

Tiny teeth that are even and pearly. And a fat little tongue, colored red. I love every inch of my dollie. From her toes to the top of her head.

In her pocket there came a wee hankie. Trimmed with lace and embroidered with D. She owns a small muff and a tippet. The dearest you ever did see!

When I wake up each morning, I wonder. What makes me so happy inside. Then I remember I now am a mother. Whose little one sleeps by her side!

ETHEL HOWLAND.

A True Bird Story

An English lady with a great love for all sorts of animals and birds was brought a half-fledged sparrow to bring up. This she did, giving him food by means of a paint brush put into his ever-open mouth.

He had a prodigiously loud voice, and as his protectress lived in Rome he received the name of Gigli, the famous Italian tenor, and quickly answered to it, when called, with an enormous chirp. Gigli was absolutely fearless and when grown fed freely about in the house or perched on his friend's hand.

He was placed at night in a little cage near his friend's bed and at the first movement in the morning used his powerful voice. Then he was let out and immediately flew into the bed and nestled down on his friend's neck in the most affectionate way. He loved to be held in her hand and stroked or ruffled and when she was with others would instantly single her out and fly to her.

He had to be put in a wrapped-up cage to take a journey and was very unhappy over this, but on his friend's putting her finger in through a small opening he at once held onto it tightly and expressed his sense of comfort by his usual loud chirping.

Evanston's Doll-Buggy Parade

DID YOU ever hear of a doll-buggy parade? One that marched right down a business street of a town just like a circus parade or any other important affair? This is just what happened recently in Evanston, Ill.

Street cars and automobiles all stopped to let these 200 little carriages carrying lovely dolls go by—plain buggies but decorated ones all dressed up to represent swans, sail-boats, airplanes, Indian tepees, white ducks, and all kinds of things.

In single file each one was pushed by a little girl who had worked hard for a long time to make her buggy extra beautiful so that her doll would be proud to ride in the procession with all the others.

Standing on the curbstone, you would never guess that the big white swan, sailing majestically along was made of tiny pieces of white crepe paper, each one a dowel or feather or a longer quill. A smiling doll rode on its back guiding the swan with yellow ribbon reins stretched from the swan's big yellow beak.

The sailboat with two white sails skimmed along under the commanding hand of a doll in sailor's costume and round white sailor's cap.

An Indian tepee made of brown wrapping paper hoisted on top of one buggy opened its door just far enough to let the old Indian chief and his squaw step out to see all the people lined up along the sides of the street watching the procession.

A vivid blue peacock spread its gorgeous-colored tail high above the curly-headed doll seated on its back. It, too, was made of crepe paper very carefully frayed at the ends to look exactly like a peacock's feathers.

Soon a great big orange and black insect with long feelers crawled along. It didn't really crawl because

before she even reached the end of the procession slipped down in her seat, leaned back her head, and went sound asleep.

The children of our neighborhood had a club called The Busy Bee Club, but most of them have moved away, so if girls anywhere will write to me, I will certainly welcome them into our club.

I go to the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist. The children in our Sunday School are expecting to pay the expenses of a lecture to be given here in November. I am 10 years old. I enjoy Snubs and Waddies, the One Minute Biographies, the Sundial and the Mail Bag. Isn't it wonderful that children of different countries can correspond!

My hobbies are writing, needlework, and music. I should like to hear from girls of any age from France, Switzerland, and Holland, and the United States.

Margaret B.

The Two Visitors

I'd like to have Priscilla. Come to see me every day. Come to see, "You have the nicest yard. Let's go out there and play."

She thinks my doll is lovely. And never lets her fall. Priscilla says, "You really have. The nicest toys of all."

But when my friend Belinda Comes to spend the day with me, It's strange how very different My things all seem to be.

"Is that your very bestest dress?" Belinda's sure to say. "I wear one just as good as that To play in, every day."

She says, "My doll has truly hair, That curls in truly curls, My mother says it's nicer Than all the other girls'."

And when Belinda's gone away I almost always cry. And think that everybody else Has better things than I.

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The Mail Bag

Jackson, Michigan

Dear Editor:
The "True Story" of a duck building her nest in the chimney of a cabin, as given on the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 9, was very interesting. This duck is called a wood duck or summer duck. In Reed's Bird Guide a description of it is given as follows: "There is no other American duck that can possibly be mistaken for it. The heads are crested in both sexes. The male wood duck is the most beautiful of the family in this or any other country, its only rival being the gaily colored Mandarin of China." The wood duck usually builds its nest in the hollow of a tree near the water's edge.

One summer afternoon in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan we were sitting by the side of a lake which lay at the heart of solitude when we saw a wood duck fly from a tree with a baby duck in her mouth and place it on the water. She returned to the nest in the tree six times, each time bringing a little one in her mouth and putting it on the water. When all were placed, the mother duck took her position in front of them to give them a lesson in swimming. After the lesson they returned to the place from which they started, and only by one they were returned to the nest in the tree.

E. R. T.

Newport, R. I.

Dear Editor:
In Newport we have two Mail Bag Clubs, and I belong to the Junior club. I have tried to find a boy my age to write to, but could not. I am 9 years old, and I have a brother 6 years old and sister 3 years old. My brother and I go to Sunday school. We are going to have a little kitten soon. We love animals. We read Snubs and Waddies in the Monitor. Will you please ask some boys to write to me?

Louis V.

[Who would like to write to Louis?—Ed.]

Guernsey, Channel Islands

Dear Editor:
Thank you so much for publishing my second letter—14 people answered it. I have so many correspondents now that I cannot manage any new ones. We begin school on September 19th. At school we play netball, ten-

nis and hockey. I take music and I am very fond of it.

Every day we go to the beach. We can all swim except my little brother who is 7 years old. We can all dive a bit and we generally bathe off the rocks.

My garden is very gay now. I have an aster, some monarda, and some Scotch marigolds and a kind of daisy out in it. In front of my bedroom window is an oak tree. It is quite a small one and it had quite a lot of acorns on it this year. I love to climb up it because sometimes I can get the acorns down. There is another tree on our bit of land that we can climb up. It is just above the road and it is lovely to sit up in the tree and watch the cars and people go by.

Kathleen Y.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:
I like Snubs. My mother reads it to me. I have just started my stamp collection and I should like to have any boy send me some stamps. I live in California and it is very pretty here. I am seven years old and in A2. I am having my big brother help me write this letter.

Gaylord O.

Jimmie C.

Santa Fe, —

Dear Editor:
I have enjoyed reading the Mail Bag. I like to read Waddies and Snubs. My dog is learning to pull a cart. I should like very much to be in Boston. I started to Sunday School last Sunday and I have a Bible and Science and Health. I like to draw flowers and I should like to correspond with other boys my age. I am nine years old and I live in Santa Fe. It is a very small place. We go for a hike every Sunday.

[Please let us know what state you live in, Jimmie. There are seven towns named Santa Fe in the United States!—Ed.]

Province of Quebec, Canada

Dear Editor:
This is my first year in school. I am in grade three. We have six pets, a pig, a cat, a canary, a parrot, a goldfish, and a water snail. I am nearly eight. I should like to correspond with any little girl who would like to write to me.

Betsy M.

Dear Editor:
Pueblo, Colo., is noted for its big steel and iron works, which is the greatest industry here.

The children of our neighborhood had a club called The Busy Bee Club, but most of them have moved away, so if girls anywhere will write to me, I will certainly welcome them into our club.

I go to the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist. The children in our Sunday School are expecting to pay the expenses of a lecture to be given here in November. I am 10 years old. I enjoy Snubs and Waddies, the One Minute Biographies, the Sundial and the Mail Bag. Isn't it wonderful that children of different countries can correspond!

My hobbies are writing, needlework, and music. I should like to hear from girls of any age from France, Switzerland, and Holland, and the United States.

Margaret B.

Answering Letters
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be included in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be included.

The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Russian Propaganda: Atheist Style

SOVIET RUSSIA boasts the opening of several antireligious universities, the first in the world, with well over 500 students enrolled. The curricula of these schools are designed to prepare certain of the chosen youth of the Communist Party to be the appointed propagandists of atheism. Upon graduation these young men and women will be sent through Russia and across the world as the missionaries of anti-religion. That they will be trained with care and that their zeal will be unbounded, no one will deny. In neither zeal nor propaganda technique can the Soviets be accounted lacking. But whether this "higher educational" effort to destroy religion will ultimately succeed is an entirely different matter.

In fact, in none of the various programs launched by the Soviets has there been less progress to date than in the drive against Christianity. The peasant who welcomed many of the economic schemes of the present régime has shown his age-long stubbornness in regard to this scheme to drive out religion. In the face of religious persecution, atheistic propaganda and strenuously enforced laws against the churches the faith of the masses of the Russian people has continued to be irrepressible. More than that, it has seemed to thrive with persecution. Notwithstanding the restrictive laws, the non-Greek churches in Russia have continued their progress during the post-war years. In certain sections of the country something very like an evangelical revival developed. House-to-house meetings were held when the use of the churches was forbidden. Preaching and worship persisted, despite the best efforts of the authorities to suppress both.

Lately the Government has taken cognizance of this situation. New laws—more stringent than before—have been passed. A considerable number of the more outstanding religious leaders have been summarily dispatched to Siberia. And now—to give proper academic flavor to this renewed platform—the antireligious university has been established. "Higher learning" can never accomplish what persecutions and exile have not been able to do. Persistence is one of the notable characteristics of religion—in Russia and elsewhere.

Music and Mass Production

IT IS a matter of dispute whether the radio and talking pictures have made the world more, or less, musical. At any rate they have produced a scurrying to and fro of large manufacturing houses that never before knew or cared anything about music, and the result in some cases has been rather extraordinary. Consider:

Last month Mr. Konlek, who is now in Europe, secured an opera library from one of the most famous of the world's opera houses. He secured 400 operas, and they have just arrived in thirty-two packing boxes, being operas very few of which have been heard in the United States.

This is not the statement of a concert impresario, but the testimony of C. W. Hough, a director of the North American Company, which admits to a modest \$727,000,000 in total assets. This huge concern, supplying some 750 towns and cities with electric light and power, has suddenly become "music conscious."

Why? Because the magic wand of the electrician has waved, and linked the works of Wagner and Beethoven, not to mention lesser composers, with watts, amperes and kilocycles. In a word, the great holding company has organized a new unit, known as Wired Wireless, Inc., and plans to supply musical programs to homes through the electric light outlets, along with heat and power. Simply plug in and get Brahms, or the heat to cook the potatoes! It all sounds remarkable, but somehow the technical achievement if successful is less surprising than the thought of those thirty-two packing boxes of operas arriving in New York!

Controversy for the Radio

IN ITS early days the British Broadcasting Corporation took extraordinary pains to exclude from its programs all matters of current controversy. If speakers were engaged to debate over the microphone even academic propositions like "Why the sea is boiling hot," or whether "Pigs have wings," they were required beforehand to undertake not to say anything that might start a religious or political discussion among listeners. But gradually it became clear, particularly from the enormous and acrimonious correspondence which was received on the subject of jazz, that in excluding from its programs matters of controversy, the British Broadcasting Corporation, far from stopping argument, was merely confining argument to matters not worth arguing about. Thus, perceiving, moreover, that to start animated and worthwhile discussions on the important topics of the day was one of its most useful, even if delicate, educational functions, the British Broadcasting Corporation has undertaken to allow its speakers to be as provocative as they please.

As if to show how wholeheartedly it has adopted this new attitude, the British Broadcasting Corporation has begun a series of addresses in which well-known men will outline their points of view on politics, religion, art and society. The names of the speakers are enough

to guarantee that the series will be full of the most lively and stimulating disagreements upon everything under the sun. It is impossible to conceive of G. Bernard Shaw, Lewis Dickinson, H. G. Wells, Sir Oliver Lodge, Dean Inge and J. B. S. Haldane agreeing upon any of the subjects they are likely to discuss in the next few weeks over the microphone.

Fully understanding this, Mr. Dickinson, who opened the discussions, made a number of uncompromising and unqualified statements that will probably serve as a series of dialectical "Aunt Sallies" for those who are to follow him. He revealed himself as a democrat who is anxious for a more equal distribution of wealth and the abolition of inheritance and of private property in anything except wages; as an opponent of war, because it results in dictatorship and prevents the accumulation of wealth that is necessary to a successful democracy; and as a believer in the League of Nations, which he regards not, like H. G. Wells, as a piece of stupid camouflage, but as a small baby that Mr. Wells seems anxious to empty into the bath water. It will be seen that Mr. Dickinson gave the series a good start; he flung out a number of challenges that succeeding speakers will be quick to take up.

Roosevelt Day

NEW YORK STATE'S observance of Roosevelt Day, October 27, again brings to public attention the many virtues of that sturdy American. So crowded are the rapidly passing years with stirring events that the deeds of great men are easily forgotten or but dimly remembered.

The perspective of years may still be too brief to make possible the formulation of final and accurate judgment regarding the contributions of Theodore Roosevelt to the national life. Personal prejudice and partisan bias are slow of elimination, and there no doubt still remains something of the antipathy to him which was aroused by the fateful campaign of 1912. But there are outstanding concrete virtues and definite accomplishments which must be placed to his credit. His constant preaching of the homely virtues of integrity and righteousness, incumbent upon the individual and the Nation alike, roused public sentiment to a higher if sterner idealism at a time when the moral tone of the Nation needed strengthening. He set before the youth of the land an enduring example of strenuous and purposive activity for the causes he espoused, which will inspire and hearten the generations to come. His exemplification of rugged honesty, of fearlessness, of an Americanism not to be swayed either by flattery or threat, a love of family which suggested the patriarchs of old, and a well-rounded manhood which combined the chivalry of the South with the dashing boldness of the West, made up an individuality which commanded the affection and admiration of the great body of Americans whom he served so well.

The most revelatory document of Theodore Roosevelt's character is the letter he wrote to his friend, Sir George Trevelyan, after his return from the African expedition and his tour of Europe. This remarkable epistle, some twenty-five thousand words in length, presents a picture of its author which should excite the admiration of every true lover of democracy. It furnishes complete proof of his freedom from all love of the plaudits or flattery of the great. His simple democracy stands out in bold contrast to the aristocratic magnificence which characterized many of the European courts of that time. The setting aside of his birthday for special recognition will furnish opportunity for recalling the incidents of a great career which made for sound citizenship and righteous living.

Speaking of Parity

PARITY is hard to define. Just when Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover thought they had found it, their parity is challenged as not being parity at all. Doubtless parity, in the complete sense, does not exist. There must always be some difference somewhere. Take the analogy of baseball. The "Cubs" and the "Athletics" thought they had parity; they had precisely the same number of men, precisely the same kind of playing field, precisely the same kind of equipment, similar managerial and training resources, and the conditions of the game were identical for each. Alas! when everything had been done to secure parity, one side seemed to prove itself superior to the other!

Perhaps those who appear to shy at parity will ponder this parable, and, conscious that absolute parity is unrealizable, will content themselves with the parity that is humanly possible. But, after all, there is a great difference between baseball teams and navies. The "Cubs" and the "Athletics" had to encounter each other to put their parity to a test. Now the whole point about Anglo-American relations is that, having agreed upon their naval parity, they have also agreed never to bring it to the proof in combat. So that even the hypercritical critic can comfort himself with the thought that even though parity be an illusion, nobody need ever find it out. Neither side will do anything to show it up; and while a few of the wise politicians in both countries will know that the other country's navy is really stronger—or weaker, in accordance with the temperament of the wise politician—yet the majority of ordinary folk can hug the happy thought that they possess the elusive thing called parity, and never will their innocent faith be shattered as on a baseball field.

Soup Goes Mechanical

BETWEEN those familiar pennants at the masthead of the menu—"Old-Fashioned Navy Bean Soup" and "Consomme"—what a cupboard of memories is concealed. Soup—the grand old vegetable soup of childhood! Soup—thin restaurant soup of eager youth setting out upon its work in the city! Soup—steaming "combination" soup, symbol of family unity.

Such was soup. But even soup is changing. Mechanics are making more and more of what mother used to make. Not long ago bread flew out of the home and set up business in the factory. Now the machine age has taken a firm grip on the kettle and soup is showing signs of flight. Romantic soup is passing.

Recently a whole trainload of soup sped

across the country. Seas of soup are being manufactured. Whole farms of vegetables are swallowed up by the hungry-mouthed soup can. As these precooked floods wash out their channels, the art of soup correspondingly declines.

The poetry of soup fades. Soup in a million households loses its delicate charm of uncertainty. It is always good. The engineers have seen to that. It takes on a delicatessen uniformity. It becomes merely a tool of the kitchen, like the corkscrew and the hammer. The soup of tomorrow holds no recollections. Soup is no longer sentiment. Soup is soup.

Ignorant pessimists may ponder thus, but there is really little cause for anxiety. No people will tolerate the utter standardization of its soup. Homemade soup—long may it be hot—will never be a refugee from the kitchen.

What Cost Public Enterprise?

LORD WOLMER, till recently Assistant Postmaster-General in the British Government, has published an extremely illuminating analysis of the defects which follow the administration of a great industry by the state. For long socialists and individualists have debated whether the advantages of conducting business with a sole eye to the public good instead of for private profit counterbalanced the inefficiency which is said to be inherent in public administration. Here we have a body of facts derived from a source of unquestionable authority as to the cost and efficiency of the post office, a service which in almost all countries is run by the state and not by private enterprise, which seem to lift the question from the realm of argument into that of proof.

Lord Wolmer derives most of his facts from the telephone service which was taken over by the British Post Office in 1912. Great Britain today occupies only twelfth place among the countries of the world in telephone density, and London is only twenty-seventh among the world's cities. The reason is not lack of interest in telephones but excessive cost. The annual cost to the subscriber on the basis of 1500 calls a year is as follows: Sweden £6 6s., Canada £7 5s., New York State £9 14s., England £13 5s.

Or take again the cost of installation. At the end of 1928 the Bell system of the United States had a plant investment figure of \$672,625,000. Great Britain a plant investment figure of £126,088,000. For its outlay the Bell system produces 14,500,000 telephones, compared with the British 1,630,000, which means a cost per telephone in the United States of £46 and in Great Britain of £77. The cost per telephone in Sweden is only £31.

It is the same with the telegraph. The British telegraph system has been run at a loss every year since 1871, and is now a declining service. Yet the two main American telegraph companies in 1928 made profits of over \$4,000,000 compared with a British loss of £1,300,000. The average pay of the American operator is 70 per cent higher than that of the British, and his output, owing partly to better machinery and organization, is 70 per cent higher also. It takes 808 man hours to lay a mile of cable in Britain, compared with 384 man hours to lay a mile in the United States. And so on.

The cause of these losses and inefficiency, in the opinion of Lord Wolmer, is the attempt to run the Post Office as a government department and not as a business concern. The very qualities and system which make a good civil service make a bad business concern. The leaders of the department are recruited for their high educational records and on the strength of it are given positions which they can lose only by gross negligence or incompetence. Their only experience is within the department itself. They never have to undergo the effects of competition. Salaries are never paid which would attract the best commercial experience from outside. Promotion is very slow and almost by routine. Right down to the bottom there is no effective pressure to efficiency: no "sacking" except for serious offenses. So the whole temper is easy-going and correspondingly expensive.

Again, the head of the department is a political appointee not always possessing practical training, who knows that he will be there for only a year or two at most, and therefore not in an effective position to reorganize the department. Then financial questions are settled, not by the Post Office, but by the Treasury, and buildings are erected, not by the Post Office, but by the Public Works Department. The Treasury is interested only in economy, the Public Works Department is quite indifferent to the effect of its extravagance on the working costs of the Post Office.

In the opinion of Lord Wolmer efficiency is utterly impossible under such a system, and if the British public wants cheap and efficient telephones and telegraphs the only way in which it will get them is to hand over the whole concern to a public utility corporation to be run on ordinary business lines—a pretty conclusive case as Lord Wolmer advances it.

Random Ramblings

With bakers now measuring the breaking point of cookies and crackers to determine the best "shortening" to obtain as tender a product as possible, which will at the same time withstand handling and shipping, it looks as though the days when the grocer used to pass out a handful of broken cookies to the youngsters were about over.

A newspaper columnist notes that inhabitants of New York apartment houses may purchase dirt from some florists in that city at ten cents a quart. This news might well put into discord the common expression "dirt cheap."

If you want to know who put the "con" in luncheon ask the man who has had to wait overly long for his breakfast rolls.

A single farm in Tasmania has thirty-six miles of lavender in rows. Where will they get enough old lace to go with that?

The Germans are at work on a tailless airplane. Well, that's all right; a bat is one of the best fliers in the world, and how much of a tail has a bat?

Why not emulate the hammer, which can pull as well as knock?

When the automatic signal light says "walk" it does not apply to the horse-drawn vehicle.

History on the Banks of the Rapidan

AMID the brilliancy of crimsoning sumac in the mountains of Virginia, surrounded by a countryside steeped in the atmosphere of American pioneer days, James Ramsay MacDonald, sometime pupil-teacher in the little village of Lossiemouth, Scotland, and now Prime Minister of Great Britain, encountered what, to him, may well seem the most thrilling moment of his colorful career.

While sunbeams glanced in the rushing waters of the Rapidan River, and the sharp air of the Blue Ridge Mountains brought color to the hardy Scotsman's cheeks, he, in friendly discussion with another plain-spoken humanitarian, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, reached an understanding which may mark the beginning of an era of active, whole-hearted co-operation between the nations as well as the end of warfare.

Some eight or nine miles from the mountain path along which the two men rode on horseback into the golden light of the setting sun, stood the mansion which was formerly the home of James Madison, "Father of the Constitution," and his wife, Dolly. The estate of Thomas Jefferson, vigorous advocate of the rights of the people, is located about twenty miles distant. Easily recognized from neighboring hills, however, is the classic building designed by Jefferson himself. Near it are the broad lawns of President James Monroe's old home.

The country through which Mr. Hoover and the Prime Minister drove from Washington to the President's camp was the site of many pioneer settlements of Mr. MacDonald's Scottish countrymen on the North American continent. Had he reined in his horse during that evening ride to converse with a stray mountaineer, the two, he might have heard such terms as "brawley," "burn," or "tarn," which are familiar to him in his own Scottish Highlands. A little farther to the west he would have heard traces of Elizabethan English, for the mountain districts around the Hoover camp are settled by Americans of colonial stock.

The landscape on which the President and his guest looked out during the drive from the capital was familiar to George Washington. The road on which they drove is the road to Arlington—which once belonged to the first President of the United States. One of the first towns to which they came was Fairfax—a name with strong British associations. The sixth Lord Fairfax settled in Virginia in 1745. He employed George Washington to survey his vast estate, Greenway Court, in the Blue Ridge country near what is now Winchester. There he planned to erect a manor house. The town was named for him.

Other historic towns along the road between Washington and the Rapidan—originally named for a British Queen and called the "Rapid Anne"—are Manassas, scene of the first major engagement of the Civil War; Culpeper and Madison, the latter named for a former President. Culpeper was famous in Revolutionary days for his company of Culpeper Minute Men, with whom John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was enrolled.

In that atmosphere, redolent with memories of the founding of the Republic, President Hoover and the Prime Minister of Great Britain discussed the weighty questions before them and disposed of the last remaining difficulties in the way of calling a naval conference of the five great powers to consider reduction of armaments.

Mr. MacDonald, on the threshold of an achievement which may change the whole course of history, found little time for reveries. Yet the event marked a peak of accomplishment which seemed far beyond the bounds of possibility in those stirring years, more than a decade ago, when he, a "voice crying in the wilderness," was pleading for full and free discussion among the nations as a means of ending hostilities.

The open forum, the frank discussion, the safeguard of democratic control—these were his constant pleas. "What we want from the democracies of Europe," he said in 1917, "is a clear statement of their aims."

Even then he had the vision of a world wherein men

would be eternally at peace. To him, democratic control was then, as now, the only certain road to its attainment. "We stand not for peace at any price, but for peace at a democratic price, that would settle the problems of Europe forever," he said in a speech at Glasgow.

During those years Ramsay MacDonald's views on the subject of international accord were forged and tested in the crucible of misunderstanding, misrepresentation and widely expressed disapprobation. His opposition to armed conflict and, as he put it, to the diplomacy which leads to armed conflict, drew criticism more than thirty years ago at the time of the Boer War.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 he was urged to accept high office in the Asquith Cabinet. To some politicians the opportunity would have seemed a glittering prize, but MacDonald treated it as a bauble. He refused to take part in prosecuting the struggle. His golf club expelled him from its links, he was known in many circles as "the best friend of his country's enemies." But through it all he maintained his vision and the frank sincerity of his convictions, unmoved by the bitter criticism which marked his course.

There is probably no greater evidence of Ramsay MacDonald's sincerity than the fact that in the exalted position as head of the British Government he expresses views identical with those he maintained as an unpopular and misunderstood leader of a small, independent political party.

His enthusiasm is not for the pomp and show of officialdom. He reckons little for the dignity and homage of the hero as compared with his urge to serve humanity. He holds his power zealously only as it can be used for humanitarian ends—for furthering some means whereby more of peace and happiness, satisfaction and abundance may come into the lives of men.

For Ramsay MacDonald, the high places of existence have no compelling lure. He was at home and happy, clad in his rough Highland tweeds at President Hoover's rugged camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains, tramping with the President down the road to the valley, or sitting on the end of a log.

Mr. MacDonald's speech before the Council on Foreign Relations, which in candor, earnestness and statesmanship may rank with Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural, contains at least one paragraph which is classic. And, strangely enough, that paragraph was omitted from most of the published reports of the address.

It followed his reference to the "old diplomacy," as portrayed by Macaulay in his description of the negotiations which preceded the peace of Ryswick, when Lord Harley, representing England, and Count Kaunitz, representing the Empire, met to confer.

"The chief business of Harley and Kaunitz," says Lord Macaulay, "was to watch each other's legs." said Mr. MacDonald. "Neither of them thought it consistent with the dignity of the crown which he served to advance toward the other faster than the other advanced toward him."

"Needless to say, your President and I did not approach each other in that fashion."

Then, describing the intimacy and freedom of contact of his association with the head of the Government of the United States in his mountain home, Mr. MacDonald continued:

"He told me his difficulties. I told him mine. He told me what his country expected of him. I told him what my country expected of me. He told me what he thought he could do. I told him what I thought I could do."

Such is the "new diplomacy" of Ramsay MacDonald's ideals—conducted from the standpoint of mutual honor, with mutual consideration and respect.

Mr. MacDonald's description was not the expression of an opportunist who seeks to swing public opinion for his own ends. It was the voice of a statesman who has seen a vision and who, having been true to that vision through good report and ill, sees breaking through the clouds the promise of a new day.

E. C. I.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE newly constituted Italian Academy will be officially inaugurated by Benito Mussolini on October 28, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome. The first thirty members of the academy were nominated last March by royal decree and ten more academicians have just been chosen by Signor Mussolini from a list of thirty names submitted by the original members. Ten more academicians will be nominated each year for the next two years to bring the total number of Italy's "immortals" to sixty.

The president of the academy, Senator Tommaso Tittoni, and his assistants have already taken possession of their official headquarters, the magnificent Farnesina Palace, which has been restored and fitted with modern requirements. The full meetings of the academy will be held in the great hall of Psyche, with its frescoes by Raphael.

Signor Mussolini has accepted the generous offer made to him by Samuel H. Kress, an American business man, to restore at his own expense some of Italy's historical monuments which needed urgent repair. Perhaps the most interesting will be the restoration of a Doric column at Catanzaro, in Calabria. This solitary column, 26½ feet high, rising conspicuously on massive substructures above the few modern buildings of the small town, is the sole relic of the ancient Temple of Hera, on the Lacinian Promontory, built in the sixth century B. C. Other monuments to be restored include the Ducal Palace of Mantua and some historical churches at Spoleto and Ravenna.

The Italian archeological mission in Cyrenaica announces the discovery of a marble slab containing the will of Ptolemy the Eighth, King of Egypt and Cyrene, in which the monarch bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans in the event he was without heirs. Ptolemy was succeeded by his natural son, Apion, after whose passing, in 96 B. C., Cyrenaica was absorbed by the Roman Empire.

The will of King Ptolemy, which will shortly be published in an official bulletin, is a document of exceptional historical importance, not only because it illustrates the history of Cyrenaica and the Roman policy in the eastern Mediterranean, but definitely solves the question of how Cyrenaica passed under Roman rule. The marble slab, which was found near the ruins of the ancient town of Cyrene, is said to be in a good state of preservation, and the finely engraved letters are easily legible.

The work of providing new elementary schools in Rome is progressing rapidly, and three new ones have just been completed. The largest, in the Piazza Lodi, has thirty-two classrooms; the second, in the Tor Pignatara quarter, has twenty-four classrooms, and the third, near the Esquilino, twenty-six. The new buildings are architecturally attractive, and particular care has been taken in designing them to insure harmony with their surroundings. Other schools will shortly be finished at Monte Sacro, Porta Cavallergieri, Villa Lancellotti and Pigneto.

The use of the cinema for educational purposes is increasing in Italy, and every Italian region has recently been provided with a large number of educational films, duly selected by a special commission of teachers, to be projected in the schools. These films are supplied, free of charge, by the Luce Institute, which is a state-controlled organization.

The National Science Congress in Florence, which was attended by a large number of learned men from all parts of Italy, was of special interest for the repetition of Foucault's experiment made by Guido Alfani, the eminent astronomer and director of the Florence Observatory, in the church of Santa Maria del Fiore. The experiment, made for the first time in 1851 by Jean Bernard Foucault in the

Pantheon, Paris, has been successfully tried several times, but the experiment carried out by Guido Alfani was more elaborate and certainly more impressive than previous trials.

Foucault's pendulum, suspended from the top of the dome of the Pantheon, was 218 feet long; the lofty dome of Brunelleschi's genius enabled Guido Alfani to attach a pendulum of 344 feet of steel wire ending in a leaden ball, from the lower end of which protruded a spike about 1½ inches long. A round table covered with sand was placed in the center of the choir; the pendulum oscillating backward and forward left traces on the sand indicating its apparent deviation westward, while the earth's motion was eastward.

Three enterprising young men—Frank Willis of New York, Harold Eberlein of Philadelphia and Geoffrey Marks of London—have successfully navigated the River Tiber in a rubber boat, six feet by two, from Ponte San Giovanni, near Perugia, to Ponte Margherita, in Rome. The object of their trip was to ascertain whether the Tiber was navigable above Orte. Navigation at this particular point of the river had never been attempted before, and in spite of their success the three intrepid sportsmen have declared that the river is not navigable above Orte. They showed remarkable skill in crossing the river at a point known as Forello Gorge, near Todi, where the Tiber flows through a very narrow mountain pass, and in jumping a ten-foot cascade near Corbara. They are now writing a story of their trip and the publication is awaited with great interest in Rome.

The Government has approved the project for the construction of a new motor road which is to link the two great industrial towns of northern Italy, Milan and Turin. Work on the new highway will begin toward the end of the year and the motor road will be ready for traffic in October, 1932, on the tenth anniversary of the Fascist revolution. The construction of this new motor road will, of course, provide work for several hundred men and will relieve unemployment in the northern regions. The Ministry of Public Works is also studying plans for the construction of another motor road linking Turin and Milan to Venice and Trieste.

A special badge has been introduced in the Italian Air Force and will be awarded to pilots of high-speed aircraft. It will be conferred on those pilots who, when flying in machines capable of reaching a horizontal speed of more than 312½ miles an hour, effectively attain that speed in a properly controlled test. The badge has the form of a small V-shaped design in red enamel.

The construction of a new stone bridge across the Arno, to connect the industrial quarter of the Pignone with Piazza Vittorio Emanuele at the entrance of the Cascine, has been decided upon by the Florentine municipal authorities. This bridge, to be called the Bridge of Victory, will be completed in twenty-eight months, and will replace the old iron bridge. This is beginning to show signs of weakening and is incapable of meeting the increased traffic of the districts it connects. The problem of choosing a suitable design which would be in harmony with the four other Florentine bridges was not an easy one and several competitions had to be held before the final choice was made. The design approved is that of a young Florentine architect, Gino Ferrati. The bridge will have three arches and will be 420 feet long, 58 feet wide, of which 42 feet will be for traffic and 8 feet on either side for footpath. The decoration is very simple and resembles that of the Ponte Santa Trinita. The span of the central arch measures 120 feet and that of the lateral arches 100 feet. The total cost of the work is calculated at nearly 8,000,000 lire.